Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

August 8, 1960

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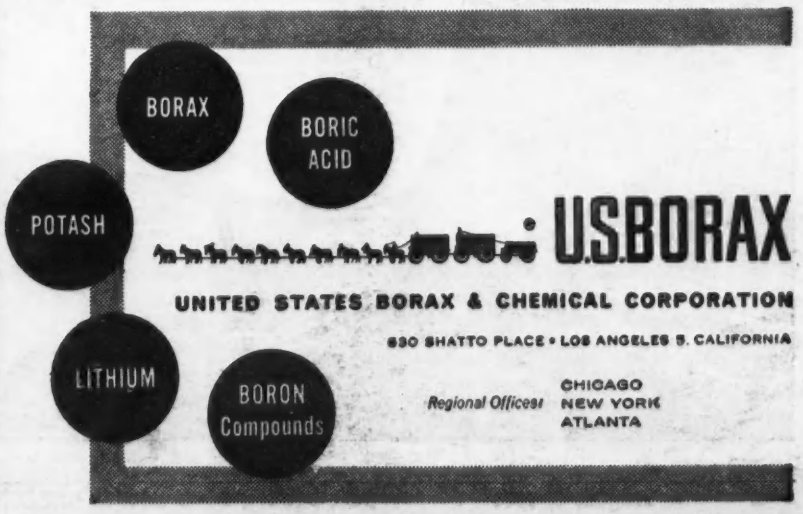

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Kefauver: A Benefactor?

When the smoke from the Kefauver investigation clears, US drug makers will find that their position has been strengthened rather than undermined by their bout with the Tennessee lawmaker.

That's the word going out to investors this week from the chemical department of Empire Trust Company in a comprehensive review of drug industry growth prospects.

The immediate impact of the subcommittee hearings has been almost nil, according to the New York bank's security analysts: only a few sensational headlines and a rather abortive attempt at regulatory legislation.

Nevertheless, real effects are beginning to be felt, and these will turn out to be significant and constructive, the report states.

For one thing, "All drug companies have been forced to re-examine their operating procedures from manufacturing to pricing and promotion." For another, the investigations are expected to have some influence on the pricing of new drugs.

"Promotion procedures will be closely scrutinized in the light of competition, to get the most out of advertising dollars. This could result in streamlined, less expensive programs."

The bank also feels that new drug applications from FDA will be more difficult and more costly to obtain. It's believed that this will cause companies to make fewer proposals. Those that are made, however, "will be commercially complete."

Confidence between the medical profession and the industry is unshaken, but one delicate problem has arisen in this area, and the industry will have to devote its most urgent attention to it, according to the review.

This problem stems from the accusation heard in recent years that

—Continued on page 48

Drugs Not Likely to Escape Congress' Spate of Politicking As Is the Chemical Industry

The chemical industry can expect to come off relatively unscathed in the upcoming, politicking special session of congress. Not so the drug industry. What's uppermost in the drug trade's mind: Two bills introduced just before the recess by Sens. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and Lister Hill of Alabama on behalf of Secretary of Health, Education & Welfare Arthur Flemming. The legislation sprang from drug price investigations by the Kefauver committee. The senate returns today (August 8) from a month's recess due to the national party conventions. The house will convene next Monday.

Indications are, of course, that the brief session ahead will be more productive of the heat of demagogy than the light of legislation. Unless a bill has some vote-getting appeal, chances of its being brought up are remote.

When Will It Ever End?

Leaders talk of ending the session in about six weeks, but there is some talk that it may run until October.

The question confronting the drug industry and legislators alike during the special session: What's going to be done about the bills offered by Sens. Kefauver and Hill?

Nothing definitely will be known in this regard until the returning legislators have had a chance to huddle and work out the schedule for the session, but there is considerable talk that hearings will be held on these bills by the senate labor and public welfare committee, if nothing else.

As regards the house, there is no inkling from the Harris committee that it plans any action whatsoever.

Also of concern to the drug industry is the probable resumption of the investigation by the Kefauver committee. Fresh from a smashing victory in the Tennessee primaries last week, Sen. Kefauver plans to go after the drug trade again for its pricing of antibiotics. These producers may be in for a rough time because the senator blames much of his primary troubles in Tennessee on drug industry efforts to bring about his defeat.

The date for starting up the investigation again will be announced by the senator sometime during the session of the senate. Earlier indications that it would

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HAS ADDED DUTIES: John C. Carrington, vice-president of Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, takes on added responsibilities as vice-president in charge of sales.

Folic Acid Order Goes Too Far, Drug Industry Complains to FDA

Drug people think the Food & Drug Administration is going unnecessarily far in its proposed order limiting over-the-counter sales of folic acid preparations. Producers are willing to accept the agency's verdict that some limitations on sales of this important vitamin may be necessary. But they want the door left open for continued sales of preparations containing more than 0.4 mg per daily dose for pre-natal care without forcing the patient to go through the routine of first obtaining a physician's prescription.

In letters to the agency made public last week—commenting on the proposed order to restrict all future sales of folic acid to preparations containing 0.4 mg daily dose or less, between now and March 6, 1961—a score of producers and researchers challenged the need for the restriction on preparations that ordinarily would be purchased by pregnant women on advice of their doctor.

Danger Called Remote

The danger of the folic acid masking the symptoms of pernicious anemia in such cases, it was argued, is too remote to outweigh the economic benefits to patients in not having to obtain prescriptions to purchase the vitamin.

A similarity of views ran through the comments of both large and small companies which responded to the FDA's invitation to comment on its proposed order. Several companies said that if the FDA decides to go through with its restriction on sales, more time should be allowed to the industry to get its stocks in order, preferably six months rather than ninety days.

The tone of the comments was largely set by the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers

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IN SALES POST: James R. Alexander, elected vice-president in charge of sales by New Jersey Zinc Company, New York.

Quinine Up for Sale: The Same Old Story

General Services Administration, for the third time in two years, is taking another whack at trying to rid itself of its huge quinine stockpile. The agency has a revised plan for disposing of the big inventory, which it will offer to prospective purchasers in six months—with fond hopes that it will work out satisfactorily this time.

Two previous sales efforts floundered on the rocks of industry objections and inadequate price offers.

The national stockpile, totaling approximately 13.9 million ounces of quinine in various forms, will be offered for sale, it was announced by the agency last week, after a six-months waiting period on an

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Atlas Profits Are Cut By Ammonium Nitrate

Fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate continues to blast bigger and bigger chunks out of the industrial explosives market. Latest dramatic confirmation comes from Atlas Powder Company.

Last week Atlas revealed that while its sales were up 2 percent during the first half of 1960, over the comparable 1959 period, earnings dropped by 16 percent.

Reason for the dizzying decline: Atlas president Ralph K. Gottschall attributes it to a continuing drop in sales and profits of the company's explosives division.

Further penetration of low-cost am-

—Continued on page 41

DuPont Explosives Dep't Alters Its Research Setup

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. is bolstering the research and development functions of its explosives department. The Wilmington, Del., chemical producer says that greater emphasis will be put on pioneering work, and at the same time, scientific support of present business will be strengthened.

(For an indication of the state of the industrial explosives business today, see story at left).

Pioneering research will be headed by

—Continued on page 34

Pennsalt to Buy Interest In Dutch Chemical Maker

Pennsalt Chemical Corporation has made arrangements to acquire an interest in Vondelingenplaat, a Netherlands chemical company.

Pennsalt says it will spend about $2 million on facilities for manufacture of tertiary dodecylmercaptan and other organic sulfur compounds. The units are located at the Vondelingenplaat plant on the Nieuwe Maas waterway near Rotterdam.

The Philadelphia-based company also reports plans to introduce a Vondelingenplaat pesticide line into the US, Mexico and Canada.

American Metal Climax Slates Potash Expansion

American Metal Climax, Inc., will spend close to $3 million to expand the facilities of its Southwest Potash Corporation division at Carlsbad, N. M.

This expansion step, the second to be taken since the Southwest Potash operation began in 1952, will result in an un-

—Continued on page 45

Witco, 30 and Still Growing, Buys Up Sonneborn

Witco Chemical Company, founded away back on May 3, 1920, apparently has lost none of its youthful vigor. Latest move capping a multitude of recent expansions and acquisitions is purchase of 100 percent interest in Sonneborn Chemical & Refining Corporation.

In 1960 so far, Witco has done the following:

- Acquired Tar Distilling Company and Old Colony Tar Company, thus obtaining a naphthalene-producing source for its 20-million-pound-per-year phthalic anhydride plant in Chicago.
- Formed Witfield Chemical Corporation with Richfield Oil Corporation for the purpose of producing alkyl benzenes, which will be used in Witco synthetic detergent operation.
- Announced construction of an 8-million-pound-a-year synthetic latex plant, to be built and operated by Witco Chemical Company, Ltd., which will manufacture styrene-butadiene, nitrile and acrylic latices.
- Announced intention to build a 30-million-pound-a-year phthalic anhydride plant "somewhere on the east coast" (announcement of plant site and results of contract negotiations is anticipated momentarily).
- Offered debentures in order to raise $8 million to cover capital outlays for expansion and acquisition.

Last year, too, Witco stepped out smartly. The company finished its Chicago phthalic plant; put in equipment for packaging liquid detergents at Paterson, N.J.; expanded labs at Los Angeles and Chicago; put up units for manufacture of detergent chemicals at Paterson and Los Angeles; and boosted asphalt capacity at Lawrenceville, Ill., and Perth Amboy, N.J.

During '59, Continental Carbon Company (Witco has 20 percent and sells all

—Continued on page 33

Reichhold and Nicolet In Deal on Modiglass

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., and Nicolet Industries, Inc., Florham Park, N. J., have made a deal on Modiglass Fibers, Inc., in which Nicolet held a majority stock interest.

Modiglass control now goes to Reichhold. Nicolet exchanged its stock for an undisclosed number of shares in Reichhold.

Modiglass makes glass fibers and glass fiber mats for the reinforced plastics and other industries.

Paint Industry's World Trade Is Seen Facing Many Obstacles

The coatings industry finds itself faced with annoying, if not formidable, obstacles in trying to do business overseas. That's what paint and varnish producers here told preliminary Department of Commerce hearings last week in preparation for upcoming conferences in Geneva, Switzerland, on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. US coatings producers must contend not only with tariffs, quotas, licensing and exchange restrictions and special import fees, but also with a growing worldwide movement toward national self-sufficiency in the paint industry.

These problems were brought out in one of a series of meetings being held by officials of government and industry in order to determine negotiating points to be used by the US in the impending GATT conclave.

Exports Decline Steadily

The surface coatings manufacturers, who produce paints, varnishes, lacquers and related materials, did an export business in excess of $32 million last year—a figure which represented less than 2 percent of their total production. The trade restrictions and local competition encountered have resulted in a steady decline in this trade, it was brought out.

High tariffs were described as a distinct impediment to foreign trade expansion by the industry spokesmen and Latin America was pointed out as an area in which licensing restrictions are a handicap.

Special charges for import permits in some countries of Latin America are a problem for the industry, it was said.

Generally, according to spokesmen, the development of a local paint industry in foreign countries is followed by application of restrictions on imports. Latin American tariffs as high as 80 percent were cited.

Some manufacturers are entering into partnership arrangements with foreign producers in order to market their products, it was said.

In opening the meeting, Bradley Fisk, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for International Affairs, explained that these

—*Continued on page 52*

DuPont to Expand First Nylon Plant

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. will spend some $9 million to modernize and expand the world's first nylon plant at Seaford, Del. The company's present capacity for all types of nylon now is estimated by the industry at around 275 million pounds annually.

DuPont will begin at once to increase output of "Nylon 501" carpet fiber by improved techniques in addition to earlier expansions. The program calls for new machines, a new building to house new operations, plus inspection, packing and shipping space.

Ammonia Unit Offered But the Bids Are Low

The government's big ammonia producing complex at San Jacinto, Tex., was put up for grabs last yeek by General Services Administration, but responses to its invitation to buy weren't exactly pleasing to officials.

There was good evidence of considerable interest in the project, but the offerings appeared to fall flat. Officials were hopeful of bids about twice as high as those received.

The San Jacinto plant, a war-born project that cost $20 million, was one of the largest of the ammonia plants built to serve World War II needs. It was the last major available area on the Houston Ship Channel.

Because of its vast size, the 4,300 acres of land on which the project stands

—*Continued on page 63*

3M to Add 'Kel-F' Line To Decatur, Ala., Facility

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company will add new production facilities for "Kel-F" brand chemicals to the chemical plant it has under construction at Decatur, Ala. The materials, acquired from M. W. Kellogg Company in 1957, are now produced at Jersey City, N. J.

The "Kel-F" chemicals and fluorochemical stain repellers will be the major products of the Decatur plant, in addition to a line of specialty chemicals.

The Jersey City operation will be closed when the new plant begins operations in the spring of 1961.

Borden Chemical Appoints Executives, District Chiefs

Borden Chemical Company, a division of Borden Company, has elevated three officials at its New York headquarters and named three district managers in the western operations department.

William R. Moffitt has been appointed senior vice-president for manufacturing and engineering, and Samuel Loshaek has been made director of product development. Leslie P. Clark will take over the post of assistant export manager.

New district managers are John W. Runkel, for Oregon, southern Idaho and Wyoming; Francis W. Linehan, Washington and Canada; and Benjamin B. Butler, for the California area. Responsibilities of all three cover sales and manufacturing activities.

Borden has also named Alvin E. Jerome as sales representative for its polycomonomer department to serve customers in the New England states.

The Week's Price Changes

Coconut, Grapefruit, Sandalwood Oils, Copra Advanced. Amyris, Cedarwood, Petitgrain Oils, Soybean Meal Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Copra, $1.50 per ton (p. 56).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Ginger oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 51).
Grapefruit oil, 25c. per lb. (p. 51).
Linseed meal, $1-$1.50 per ton (p. 56).
Linseed oil acid, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Linseed oil, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 56).
Sandalwood oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 51).
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 56).

Prices Reduced

Amyris oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 51).
Cedarwood oil, 5c. per lb. (p. 51).
Methyl anthranilate, 20c. per lb. (p. 51).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, 2c. per lb. (p. 51).
Petitgrain oil, 10c. per lb. (p. 51).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (p. 56).
Tin (straits), 1c. per lb. (p. 31).
Salts, ½c.-⅝c. per lb. (p. 31).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100=1949 average)

August 5, 1960	July 29, 1960	August 7, 1959
109.87	109.55	109.33

Fats, Oils Go Well in Europe

Fats and oils suppliers are finding Western Europe a better market this year than last. In fact, it may even top the record year of 1957. The Foreign Agricultural Service reports that Western Europe's net imports of fats, oils, and oilseeds in 1960 are forecast at almost 4.3 million metric tons, oil or oil equivalent. This would be about 8 percent higher than net imports in 1959 and 5 percent above the previous record of 4.05 million tons in 1957.

This is the way the import market breaks down, according to types, FAS says:

Edible vegetable oils, 1,540,000 metric tons; palm oils, 1,310,000 metric tons; industrial oils, 465,000 metric tons; animal fats, 720,000 metric tons; marine oils, 225,000 metric tons.

Western Europe's estimated consumption of fats and oils this year is figured at 8,205,000 metric tons, of which 4,155,000 metric tons will come from domestic production and the rest from imports.

The increased imports this year are occurring despite a rise in domestic fats and oils output (1959-60 is the "on-year" in the Mediterranean olive oil production cycle).

With domestic consumption in Western Europe rising at the rate of 1.5 to 2 percent annually, and with stocks at a very low level on January 1, 1960, it appears that net imports in 1960 will exceed requirements for consumption by about 210,000 tons. This buildup of stocks will be necessary primarily in the olive oil

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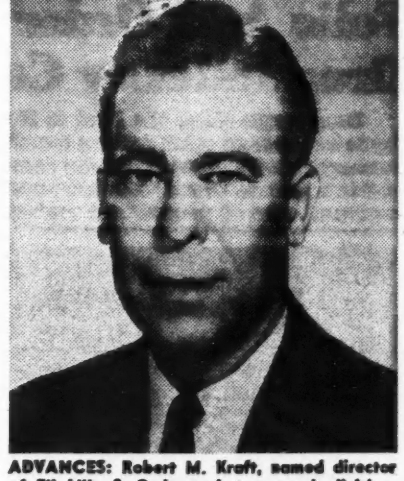

ADVANCES: Robert M. Kraft, named director of Eli Lilly & Co.'s market research division. He succeeds Kenneth F. Griffith, who becomes assistant to William R. Spurlock, vice-president.

DuPont Slashes Prices On Potassium Titanate

Prices of "Tipersul," a new potassium titanate for high temperature applications, have been reduced 66 percent by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. A decision on whether to expand production to commercial scale will depend on further market evaluation, a spokesman for the company says.

"Tipersul" is said to be useful up to 2200 degrees Fahrenheit, offering low heat conductivity, ability to scatter infrared radiation, and low density. It is being evaluated for thermal, acoustical and electrical insulation, as well as for ablative insulation. DuPont says the material may be used as a filler for certain plastic resins to increase dimensional stability as a filtration material.

Chemical Need in India: Good, Old American Cash

Five major chemical projects in India are moving to the starting line but they won't be off and running until US investors answer a call for joint participation.

In the planning stage are facilities for gelatine, fertilizers, "Freon" gas, carbon tetrachloride and polyvinyl chloride.

M/s Rajputana Mining Agencies, Ltd., is looking for US financial and technical assistance for building and operating two

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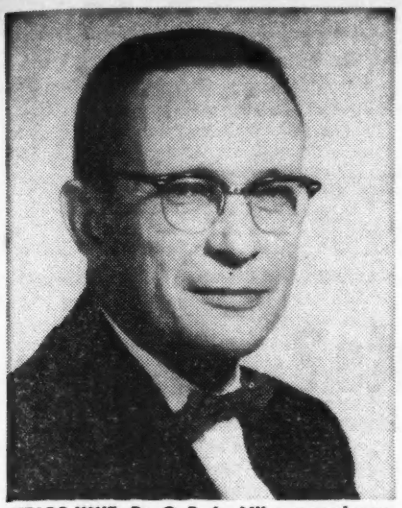

HEADS UNIT: Dr. C. Burke Miles, named manager of the research and development department of Mobil Chemical Company, an operating division of Socony Mobil Oil Company, New York.

Searle Drug Backed By Birth-Curb Group

G. D. Searle & Co.'s oral contraceptive, "Enovid," has been recommended for use by the medical committee of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America. The group has asked its affiliates across the nation to offer the drug routinely along with other contraceptive methods.

Observers in the drug industry say they regard the Planned Parenthood endorsement as a matter of great importance and a sure sales booster for what is likely to become one of the briskest segments of the pharmaceutical business.

It was recommended that any pills approved by the Food & Drug Administration be made available by the federation's 100 affiliates. Only "Enovid" has received such FDA approval to date.

"All studies have shown 'Enovid' to have a high degree of effectivity provided it is taken not only in proper dosage but with absolute regularity, with not even a single day omitted," the committee says.

A spokesman for the federation notes, however, that the drug's relatively high initial cost—estimated at about $10 a month for the prescribed dosage—would probably limit its use at the federation's clinics.

The drug must be taken daily for twenty days during a woman's menstrual cycle.

It has been proved safe and effective through five years of testing in Puerto

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Olin to Supply Hydrazine For Titan Ballistic Missile

A $25 million contract calling for delivery of the chemical rocket fuel, hydrazine, to the Air Force for use in the Titan II intercontinental ballistic missile has been awarded to Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. Deliveries will begin in 1961 and, under terms of the contract, will continue for three years.

The hydrazine will be manufactured at a new plant at Saltville, Va., being built by Olin Mathieson for the Air Force. The plant will cost more than $14 million.

The Titan II fuel is a mixture of two types of anhydrous hydrazine and unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine (UDMH). Nitrogen tetroxide acts as an oxidizer for the fuel. Olin will supply the anhydrous hydrazine. The company is reportedly the nation's only manufacturer of that type.

OPD Reports From Europe

Polystyrene Cut in the UK, So Now Styrene Men Fear Lush Market Will Toughen

The price of polystyrene tumbled in Britain on August 1 and as a result US and German styrene producers may find the lush UK import market of the early months of 1960 a good bit tougher to maintain. The price reductions, initiated by Shell Chemical Company, Ltd., and averaging 10 percent—as well as the expanded UK production of styrene that led to the cuts—should begin to make a dent in Britain's zooming imports of styrene, which were running at nearly double the 1959 first-half rate early this year.

Imports of styrene monomer for all of 1959 totaled $2.8 million, while the first quarter of 1960 saw such imports reach nearly $1 million. US and German chemical companies have had the lion's share of this business.

Drop of 3.5 Cents

Shell Chemical put the new price of general purpose crystal polystyrene at 26.8 cents a pound, down 3.5 cents, while the new price of colored plastic is 32.6 cents a pound, also down 3.5 cents. Shell also is ending premiums charged for small quantities of special colors and delivery extras have been dropped. Some premiums for certain color effects will remain.

Basic reason for the cuts, Shell explains, is that its new styrene monomer plant at Carrington, near Manchester, is now on stream and its polystyrene unit there has been expanded in capacity. Each of these plants is estimated to have an annual output of about 18,000 tons. The styrene expansion and a polyolefin expansion at Carrington are based on increased production of ethylene through construction of a new cracking and gas separation unit. Prior to start-up of the styrene monomer plant, shell supplied the polystyrene unit by outside purchase.

Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., a major styrene marketer in the UK and part owner of Forth Chemicals, Ltd., which manufactures styrene monomer, indicated it would bring its prices down to match Shell's new list. Forth Chemicals, jointly owned by Monsanto and British Hydrocarbon Chemicals (itself a joint subsidiary of Distillers Corporation, Ltd., and British Petroleum Company) is raising its styrene capacity from 30,000 tons a year to an estimated 50,000 tons.

Similar price reductions also were set by the other large British styrene and polystyrene makers after the Shell announcement.

In other major UK plastics developments, two international joint ventures involving British and American companies have been set up, and Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., has announced two plastic expansion plans including a $28 million plant to produce the first caprolactam for nylon 6 in the UK.

The Royal Dutch Shell group with National Distillers & Chemical Corporation

—Continued on page 49

Jefferson, Striking Unions Agree to Thirty-Day Truce

The strike at Jefferson Chemical Company's Port Neches, Tex., plant has been called off for a period of at least thirty days beginning August 4, under an agreement reached by representatives of the company and business agents of the striking unions.

At a meeting held August 3, Jefferson agreed to withdraw its unfair labor practices charge and criminal charges it had filed against several employees. The company further agreed to rescind sixteen employee suspensions. The union guaranteed at least thirty days of operations without strikes or walkouts.

IN HIGHER POST: Dr. Alexander Lewis, Jr., elected a vice-president of Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa. He continues as director of the company's petrochemical interests.

DuPont Tells of Its Sulfuric Acid Plans

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. is all set to go with a major expansion of its sulfuric acid plant at Wurtland, Ky. Making a second move forward, the company will also establish a new bulk acid terminal near New Cumberland, W. Va.

Upon completion late next year, the Wurtland plant will become one of du Pont's largest acid units, a spokesman for the company says.

It will serve customers in the Kentucky, West Virginia, eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania areas.

The acid terminal, located on a seventy-acre site along the Ohio River, is slated to have docking and liquid terminal facilities to handle acid from Wurtland.

Also installed will be facilities for storing and reclaiming acid used in petroleum refining.

The project is part of an overall modernization program begun by the Wilmington, Del., company in 1945. So far the program has resulted in the replacement of obsolete units or construction of new plants at nine locations.

Metro-Atlantic Forms Unit

Metro-Atlantic, Inc. has established Metro-Atlantic International as a subsidiary responsible for expanding the company's sales of chemicals and dyestuffs in all foreign markets. The new firm will be located at the parent company's headquarters in Centredale, R.I. Plans are being laid for the subsidiary to build or acquire plants within the European and proposed Latin American common markets.

Investors Bearing The Indelible Mark Of Profit Squeeze

There is today an indelible mark on investors in the chemical industry. It was left there, says Federal Trade Commission, by the rising costs and sagging prices of 1958—a profit-squeezing condition which confronted most of the nation's chemical producers and, for that matter, most of its manufacturing enterprises.

FTC reports that industrial chemical makers, including the rayon people, suffered smaller rates of return (after taxes) in 1958 than they did in 1957. And, the commission adds, the rates were even below the levels for the prewar year in 1940.

Percentage Hits a Low

In a special analysis of rates of return on stockholders' investment for 454 identical corporations in twenty-four selected industries for 1940, with 1957 and 1958 comparisons, FTC notes that the industrial chemical producers, together with the rayon producers, realized a return rate of only 12.8 percent in 1958, which compared with 15.2 percent in 1957 and 14.1 percent in 1940.

The figures are based on reports of forty companies.

The hardest hit were the rayon producers. The drop in the rate of return was so great between 1940 and 1958 that it was largely responsible for the overall decline. Rate of return of the five rayon companies in 1958 was only 3 percent. This was .4 percent less than in 1957, and 5.7 percent less than in 1940.

The twenty-five industrial chemical producers, exclusive of rayon producers, reported a rate of return of 13.6 percent after taxes in 1958 as against 16.2 percent in 1957 and 13.7 percent in 1940.

The industrial chemicals and rayon group was one of fifteen, out of the twenty-four industries surveyed, that experienced a lower rate of return in 1958 than in 1940, and was one of nineteen industries that fell below the 1957 level.

Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations producers did a little better in 1958 than in 1957, but fell sharply below the return rate experienced in 1940.

The 1958 rate was 13.7 percent and 13 percent in 1957, but in 1940 it was up to 17.9 percent. This was based on reports of five companies.

Petroleum refining was one of the few industries that reported a higher rate in 1958 than in 1940, but suffered a setback compared with 1957. For this industry,

—Continued on page 44

Coaltar "Udex" Facility, Japan's First, Completed

Japan's first "Udex" unit—an installation which separates benzene, toluene and xylene from cokeoven light oil—has been completed at the Kokan Chemical Industries Company, Ltd., plant in Kawasaki. The announcement comes from Universal Oil Products Company, Des Plaines, Ill., designer of the unit.

Benzene from the 500-barrel-per-stream-day facility will be charged by a Universal Oil catalytic condensation unit for production of ethylbenzene. Soon to be added, the company reports, are dehydrogenation and styrene purification units to convert the ethylbenzene to styrene.

Southern Nitrogen Makes Pair of Important Moves

Southern Nitrogen Company, Savannah, Ga., has just made two major moves:

- The company has begun a $1.3 million expansion of nitrogen production facilities in its headquarters city.
- It has just completed plans to acquire Millhaven Sales Corporation, which operates anhydrous ammonia distribution and application facilities in Georgia. A $400,000 investment in the new subsidiary, says Southern Nitrogen, will make possible an important increase in sales of anhydrous ammonia for direct application.

Kefauver Sweet-talks Tennesseans, But Not the FTC

The drug industry's congressional nemesis, Sen. Estes Kefauver, succeeded in spellbinding his Democratic constituency into supporting him for another six-year senate term in last Thursday's (August 4) Tennessee primaries.

But the Tennessean hasn't yet been able to woo the Federal Trade Commission into turning over some confidential data on antibiotics production costs he would like to use in probing the drug industry.

FTC chairman Earl Kintner has handed the senator a flat turn-down on his request for such documents, which had been supplied to the commission in confidence during its antibiotics investigation.

Sen. Kefauver hoped to short-cut his own committee's probing of this industry. But Mr. Kintner said that in view of the present status, the antibiotics case before the FTC release of the documents is impossible.

In the first place, there is an issue raised in the hearing as to whether the data should, in fact, have been accepted in confidence by the trial examiner. Secondly, the trial examiner is yet to rule on the complaint against the antibiotics industry, which ruling probably will be appealed to the full commission regardless of who wins.

Mr. Kintner, in effect, told the senator that if he wanted the documents, why not use the subpoena powers of its monopoly investigating subcommittee.

"Each of the documents received by the hearing examiner *in camera* is sufficiently identified in the transcript of the record

—Continued on page 52

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Carbon Tet: A New Route

Producers of carbon tetrachloride are being urged to re-route existing facilities in the direction of lower chlorinated methanes and replace them with a route to carbon tet based on carbon disulfide.

The advice, given confidently as a prediction, comes from Dr. Carlisle M. Thacker, technical director of Taylor Fibre Company, of Norristown, Pa., who has developed a new disulfide process.

Dr. Thacker cites two strong points in favor of this process:

One, it produces a comparatively low-cost disulfide for processing into tetrachloride.

Two, he thinks the time is ripe for a large-scale shift in the carbon tet industry.

Impelling the shift, he says, even without taking the process into consideration, is the burgeoning demand for lower chlorinated methanes for use in refrigerants and aerosol propellants.

The most economical method of producing these methanes (methylene chloride, chloroform, etc.) is by the direct chlorination of methane, which is the same route now used for most carbon tetrachloride production. Thus, it's time for a change any way, in Dr. Thacker's view.

The result, as he sees it, will be construction of many new carbon tet plants over the next five to ten years. This in spite of today's overcapacity.

"The new carbon tetrachloride facilities," says Dr. Thacker, "whether installed to replace plants converted to production of lower chlorinated methanes or to meet

—*Continued on page 44*

DDT-Resistant Deadly Anopheles Might Succumb to a 'Combination'

The very fact that some Anopheles mosquitoes are immune to DDT control may contain the seeds of their destruction. This is what Dr. Anthony W. A. Brown, head of the department of zoology at the University of Western Ontario, told a recent Boston meeting of the Industrial Council for Tropical Health. Dr. Brown bases his theory on the possibility of a "negative correlation" of insecticides which might be found for the Anopheles as it has been for Drosophilia (commonly known as fruit flies, which can pass through ordinary screening).

MOVES UP: John L. Zapf, promoted to personnel manager and assistant to the president of J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Dr. Brown reports that in fruit flies it was found that the same infrequently appearing gene that imparted resistance to DDT also gave the fly an increased susceptibility to phenylthiourea.

Lethal Insecticide Cocktail

A mixture of the two insecticides was shown repeatedly capable of killing all the flies of the species, he says.

Why pick on the Anopheles mosquito? Because it is the deadly bearer of malaria. Anopheles resistance to one or another kind of insecticide has spread to so many parts of the world, Dr. Brown says, that the combined areas contain more than 5 percent of the populations covered by the global malaria control program.

Dr. Brown urges more fundamental research on resistance in the realms of genetic origins, biologic or physiologic defense mechanisms, and the speed and extent of resistance spread.

Problems involved are "enormous" he points out, and are concerned with 123 species of insects and acarines.

Esso Dutch Unit Running

The $50-million, 100,000 barrel-per-stream-day refinery of Esso Nederland has gone on stream in Rotterdam, the Netherlands. With an annual capacity of close to 5 million tons of crude, the plant will supply Esso's Dutch needs and still leave some for export.

Minerals Unit Reorganized

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation has reorganized its industrial minerals division to improve production, marketing and sales. Under the new setup, the eastern clay and consolidated feldspar departments have been merged into a single unit serving the ceramic, foundry and oil well drilling industries.

Fertilizer Industry Proposes Kitty of $2 Million to Finance World Plant Food Promotion

A $2-million kitty to finance a five-year program of expanding and improving the use of fertilizers in crop production throughout the world has been proposed by a panel of internationally-minded fertilizer industry representatives. Contributors to the funds would be fertilizer manufacturers both in this country and in Europe. The program would operate within the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations.

The outline of the program was worked out at a meeting of the panel in Geneva last month, and details have just been announced. The panel had been selected by Dr. B. R. Sen, director-general of FAO, following an earlier meeting of industry representatives last April to discuss ways in which the industry could contribute to the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

What Will US Do?

It remains to be seen how far American industry is willing to participate. Present indications are that the proposal is being viewed rather cooly in this country because of the costs involved to an industry which is already being hard-pressed to maintain profit margins. It will be discussed further by directors of the National Plant Food Institute at a meeting around the end of this month.

The panel which drew up plans for the $2 million program was made up of representatives of the International Potash Institute, the International Superphosphate Manufacturers' Association, the Centre d'Etude de l'Azote, and the Sulphur Institute.

Observers were present from the National Plant Food Institute, the Foundation for International Potash Research, and Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.

H. Robin, representative of the Centre d'Etude de l'Azote and chairman of the panel, said that the intention was for the industry to make a firm commitment on the basis of figures reviewed at the meeting for the first two years of the program's operation, with the understanding that if the program developed to the satisfaction of all concerned, further support would be given for the following three years.

The budget evolved by the panel, in collaboration with the FAO secretariat, calls for expenditure of $350,000 in the first year and $450,000 in the second. The program would make an annual contribu-

—*Continued on page 45*

DEPARTMENT CHIEF: C. H. Shields, jr., appointed manager of the market research and development department of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York.

Chemical Additives Get A Temporary Clearance

Several lists of additional chemical additives late last week were given clearance for use in foods by the Food & Drug Administration. The grace period will last until March 6, 1961, while further studies are made on the question of establishing tolerances.

The lists relate to substances used as direct additives, including dietary supplements, as well as indirect additives and substances migrating from adhesives used in food packaging. OPD will publish the lists in full next week.

Rubber, Nylon Signs Beckoning to Firestone

As Firestone Tire & Rubber Company rolls into its sixtieth anniversary this month, the Akron, Ohio, company leaves no doubt it intends to follow the signposts that lead to more synthetic rubber, more nylon.

Within the next few months four new plants will be placed on stream, and plans are now underway to build a synthetic rubber producing plant at Port Jerome, France, and a three-plant synthetic rubber complex in Bareilly, India.

New installations now nearing completion are a plant in Orange, Texas, to manufacture "Coral" and "Diene" rubbers; a nylon producing unit in Hopewell,

—*Continued on page 40*

GSA Coconut Oil Sold To P&G, E. F. Drew Co.

The entire lot of 14 million pounds of coconut oil offered for sale last week by General Services Administration as part of the program of disposing of stockpiled coconut oil, was sold to two bidders, it is announced by the agency.

Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio,

—*Continued on page 44*

Association Meetings

American Chemical Society, national meeting, New York, September 11-16.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Deauville hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., October 11-15.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, May hotel, Tulsa, Okla., September 25-28.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., August 14-20.

American Soybean Association, joint annual meeting with National Soybean Processors Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., August 22-23.

American Tung Oil Association, annual convention, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 28-29.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., September 15-16.

Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 25.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Britannia hotel, Lake of Bays, Muskoka, Ontario, September 12-14.

Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association, annual meeting, Queen Elizabeth hotel, Montreal, Que., Canada, October 24-26.

Chemical Institute of Canada, western regional conference, Regina, Sask., September 8-10.

Chemical Market Research Association, Wentworth - by - the - Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., September 22-23; Pittsburgh Hilton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 9-10.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, annual meeting, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 15-18.

Electrochemical Society, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 9-13.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Sherman hotel, Chicago, October 31-November 2.

Gordon Research Conferences: Food and nutrition, Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.; organic coatings, New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.; chemistry and physics of solids —point defects, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., August 8-12.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Del Coronado hotel, Coronado, Calif., September 27-29.

National Foreign Trade Council, national meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual convention, Drake hotel, Chicago, October 27-29.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual convention, Statler hotel, New York, October 19-21.

Packaging Institute, annual national packaging forum, Statler-Hilton hotel, New York, October 31-November 2.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, annual sales clinic, Roosevelt hotel, New York, November 14.

Society of the Plastics Industry, New England section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 13-14.

Stanford Research Institute, symposium on chemical reactions in the lower and upper atmosphere, Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, April 18-20, 1961.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 13.

Technical Association of the Pulp & Paper Industry, forest biology symposium, New Washington hotel, Seattle, Wash., August 24-27.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section's winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York November 30.

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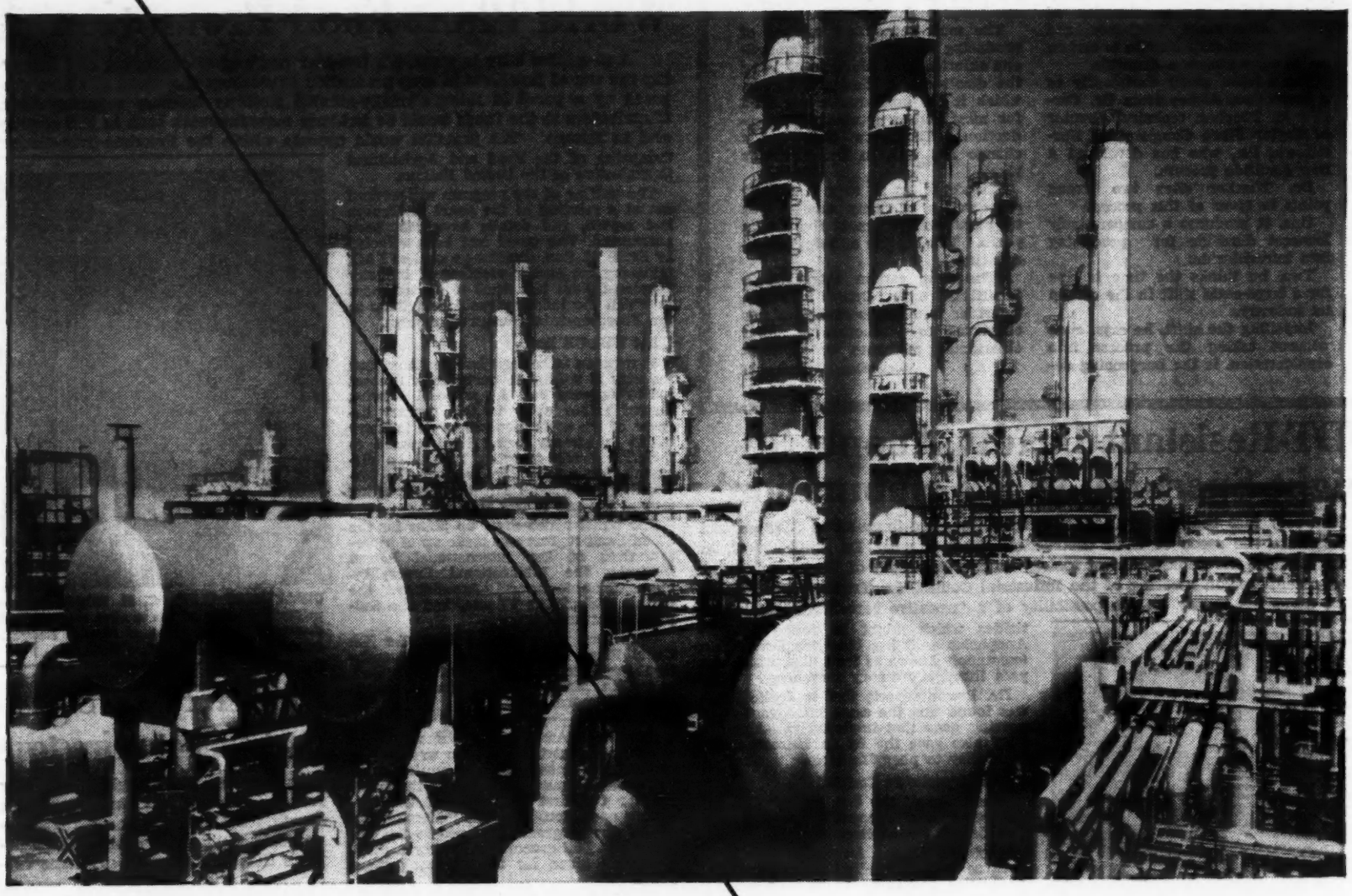

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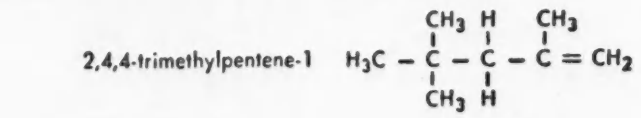
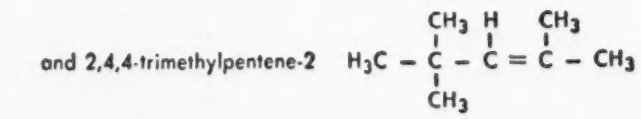


and 2,4,4-trimethylpentene-2



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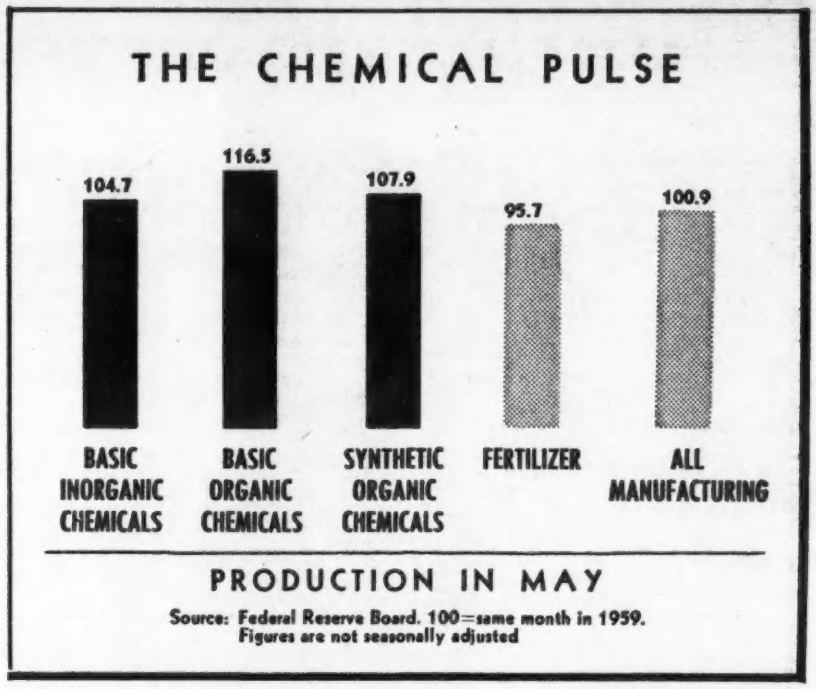

World Social Welfare

"International Cooperation for Social Welfare—A New Reality"—that was the thought - provoking, attention - rousing entitlement of the May, 1960, issue of **The Annals**, the bimonthly official publication of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. With an introductive elaboration of the statement—"In recent years . . . there has developed an increasingly vigorous and inspired international movement — a beginning of concerted social action toward new long-range goals: a higher level of human welfare, a lesser degree of human wastage," the contents of the publication comprised contributions by some fifteen active practitioners in various areas of sociology, covering needs, channels, programs, operations, potentialities, and goals in the dealings with the challenge of worldwide social conditions, including "new resources for rehabilitation and health."

In that important area, the International Congress on Occupational Health, meeting for the first time in the United States in its thirteenth session, in New York July 25 to 29, offered a particular opportunity for physicians, pharmacists, nurses, and sanitarians participating in US industrial operations—also management—to contribute widely applicable and beneficial information to other peoples on the high standard of workers' health in this country, to learn what others are doing and what they need, and to assist in the development of that "new reality" of international cooperation on various problems in the big field of occupational health.

Opportunities for professional and industrial chemical and pharmaceutical give-and-get participation in international cooperation for social welfare will be presented later this month in three important gatherings. The first international congress on Histochemistry and Cytochemistry will be in session in Paris, France, August 28 to September 3; particulars may be obtained from R. Wegmann, Institut d'Histochimie Medicale, 45 Rue des Saints-Peres, Par's 6. The International Pharmaceutical Federation will meet in Copenhagen, Denmark, August 28 to September 2; particulars may be obtained from A. W. Tonnesen, Bispebjerg Hospital, Copenhagen, N.V. United States and Canadian societies of clinical chemists will hold an annual conference in Montreal, Quebec, August 29 to 31; particulars may be obtained from E. Harpur, Montreal Childrens' Hospital, Montreal.

Those events are not in any way a part of any governmental program of foreign aid or other foreign policy. They are wholly apart from any "official" functionings, other than some of those of certain agencies of the United Nations. They deserve the earnest all-out support of all professional, commercial, and industrial — as well as social — groups throughout the free world, whose services can contribute in any manner to the solution of any part of any of the many problems which are presented by the needs of the entire world in social welfare. The US groups should take the lead in that movement —including what is presented in the steadily developing trend to divert some measure of the personal and financial resources of this country from the Soviet-popularized promotion of easily misdirected physical sciences to that of basic and practical interest in the humanities.

The Federalization Trend

The objective, presumably, is some sort of a welfare state; but it certainly would puzzle the planners of an independent nation some two centuries ago to grasp the purpose, to say nothing of the significance, of the suggestions which are steadily becoming more and more popular and numerous with a variously designated goal of stretching the something or other of the federal government in some manner or other to take in more and more things that the people should do for themselves at the community level. Despite the logical opposition to federal aid for education on the ground that it eventually would mean federal domination in all aspects, the idea of getting Washington to do it or leaving the doing thereof to that center—keeps on growing all over the place.

About three months ago, the US conference of mayors called on congress to establish a new cabinet post of urban affairs, complaining that municipal officials are too often excluded from "makeshift attempts at inter-government understanding" — whatever that may mean. President Eisenhower's special assistant told the convening mayors that they were much too quick to "export" functions to Washington.

A couple of weeks later, a member of the AFL-CIO top brass, backing the mayors' proposal, urged that the new post also "insure belated recognition of the nation's housing needs."

Along about the same time, "Big Labor" came out pushing the Kefauver bill proposing the creation of a federal department of—or for—consumers, that would add something or other in the way of federalization to the functionings of consumer counsels, protectors, and advisers now in official operation in California, Connecticut, and New York.

That last idea has something to it basically at least. It might have some desirable potentialities—if—! ! ? ?

Dollars-Dumping Riddle

The problem presented to the Tariff Commission by US producers of feldspar (reported on page 4 last week) is certainly a knotty and much tangled one. US tariff legislations and regulations, including the anti-dumping law, are not at all phraseologically clear in respect of their objectives or processes. There is more than a trace of doubt that the commission has the authority —or the ability—to solve the problem presented by the pricing of a Canadian or other imported product in US dollars in this country.

That agency may quite reasonably ask just what is the question. Basically it would seem to have to do with how the price in US dollars asked by the Canadian suppliers compares with that asked by US sellers of the competitive domestic product. The Canadians certainly cannot be charged with any responsibility for the difference in the exchange rate between the currency of their country and that of the United States. If they made a contract with a US buyer at a stated price when the exchange rate was so much, what are they obliged to do when that rate goes up or down?

The big question to be expected to come up in any serious discussion between Americans and Canadians on a dumping charge will be that one which is interjected consistently into all tariff squabbles: How does the price asked for any one of numerous US products in foreign markets, especially in the Eastern hemisphere, compare in terms of US dollars with that asked by the same producers in the home markets?

It is easy to understand why the Canadians did not know that they might be charged with dumping. It is significantly interesting in several respects that, even when they were only questioned, they made their US price the same as that used in the home market.

Washington Talks It Over

Drug Manufacturers, with Blame Weighing Heavily on Them for Their Promotion of Ethical Drugs, Are Now Being Cautioned About Their Activities in the Narcotics Field.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Drug manufacturers—already under a barrage of criticism for excessive promotional activities in the area of ethical drugs—are finding that official Washington isn't too pleased with what's been going on in this same connection in another area of the industry: the big and highly-competitive field of narcotic preparations.

Because of some abuses by producers and much misunderstanding of official policy, the Bureau of Narcotics has just found it advisable to caution manufacturers and wholesale dealers in narcotic drugs to be more circumspect in their policies of distributing free samples of their products.

Some of the drug houses are permitting their merchandising ambitions to get ahead of their responsibilities to the general public. While the problem is not nearly as great as it once was when, at convention time, doctors were loaded down with free samples of producers' wares, there is enough sampling-giving still going on to cause the bureau concern.

It has always been the policy of the bureau that free samples of medicines containing narcotics in any quantity should be discouraged. Our laws and international agreements are based on the concept that any transfer of a narcotic substance should have its origin in a specific medical need on the part of the recipient rather than in the wishes of a salesman.

The bureau's policy is that taxable narcotic drugs or preparations should never be distributed as samples for sales promotion even pursuant to order forms. The only exceptions to this rule are in the case of donations to hospitals or other registered and qualified institutions for bona fide medical needs pursuant to order forms, to researchers for clinical testing, or to doctors for indigent or charity patients.

It is in the "exempt preparations" field that most of the trouble is being encountered. These are the cough and cold remedies containing very small amounts of narcotics and sold over the counter. The bureau does not object to the occasional sampling of exempted preparations provided this is done conservatively and discreetly and records are kept.

The law requires a record of all such dispositions. Where samples are carried and distributed by detail men or other representatives, a record of the samples issued to each of them must be maintained. In addition, each such representative must render a weekly report.

The bureau expects all such sampling to be done in a manner that will prevent any abuse of the product.

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DIXON
CHEMICALS

Reprints Of Industrial Series Without Copy Available On Request

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, August 5 on Bulk lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .79 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .81 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. .....100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.22.00 -23.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP, cbys., dlvd .....100 lbs.31.00 -32.00
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l, dlvd..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .36½- .37
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .32 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.22 - —
100-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.24 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .47¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .45 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min. 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.24 - —
dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis..lb. 1.30 - 1.45
dms., smaller lots, same basis..lb. 1.35 - 1.63
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra..lb. .20 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse.....lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst. (20, 40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 250-lb. dms., c.l., pt. of shipt lb. .56¼- —
USP, 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis .lb. .56¼- —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb. higher.)
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .39¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. .....lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l. works.....lb. .51¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .46 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis.....lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .40 - —
tech., esterification, dms., t.l., f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .41½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tech., polymerization, dms., t.l., f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .42½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .40 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald..lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald.....lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.65 - 2.73
powd., 30 mesh., fib., dms. lb. 2.40 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works..lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis....lb.10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd..lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.38 - —
Alkali blue, toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis, lb. 1.35 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld..lb.26.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt. alld.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb. cbys. 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.47 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,950 lbs., works lb. 1.53 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works, lb. 1.57 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.45
NF, bots. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .70 - 1.30

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
		equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
approx.	approximately	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Atl.	Atlantic	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bgs.	bags	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
		i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range			ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	imp.	imported		
cbys.	carboys	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	indust.	industrial	S E.	southeast
		kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
		lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
cks.	casks	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
c.l.	carlots	l.c.l.	less carlots	soln.	solution
cns.	cans	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
coml.	commercial	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
conc.	concentrated	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
CP	chemically pure	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cryst.	crystalline			t.l.	truckloads
cs.	cases	min.	minimum	t.w.	tankwagons
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	N-	nitrogen		
d-	dextro	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	neut.	neutral		
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextro-laevo			w.w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
powd., cs. .....lb. .40 - .45
Curacao, kgs. .....lb. .60 - .70
powd., kgs. .....lb. .80 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpinol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Lump, dms., works .....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt., dms.....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. .....lb. .07¾- .08
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Lump, dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms.....lb. .20 - .21
USP, hydrous, dms.....lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .05½- .08¼
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l, works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.21.50 - —
Soln., 32° chys., c.l., works....lb. .0495- —
chys., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0570- .1060
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....lb. .17¼- .19¼
bulk, c.l., basis 30%.....lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb. higher.
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0365- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .039 - —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .049 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis .....lb. .03¼- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb. ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
50-lb. pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld. lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms.....lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms.....lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or more.
Aluminum resinate, precip., 3.4% Al, dms lb. .40¼- —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. .....lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic, ctns., c.l. .....lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis .....ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works.....lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 6.50 -10.00
P-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 - —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 8.10 - —
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. .....lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld...lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies..ton.84.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. E. of Rockies..ton.90.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies. ton.91.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, fib. dms. ton lots, works lb. 1.00 - —
fib dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.05 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton.325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.20.40 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.21.15 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.00 - —

Ammonium Bichromate—Broenner's Acid

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works, lb. .42 .43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.45
USP, gran., 250-lb dm lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate, dibasic, 250-lb. dm. f.o.b. works lb. .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b works lb. 4.26 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld lb .21½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400 lb dms., 15,000-lbs. works, lb. 1.22 - —
400-lb. dms., 2,000-lb. contracts, works lb. 1.23 - —
400-lb. dms., works lb. 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N, bgs. f.o.b. works ton.64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.48.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton.64.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .28½- —
Tech., powd., 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.14.23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.48 -17.48
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Dibasic, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs. c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk, f.o.b works, base price ton.32.00 - —
Ammonium sulfate, standard, gran., purif., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .06½- —
Large granular, bulk, c.l., works, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., works 100 lbs. 3.20 - 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech. cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Tech, soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, coml., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb.17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic, dms lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms.lb 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld, E. of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
Amyl acetate, ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Amyl acetate, syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
Amyl alcohol, primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. lb. .14½- —
Amyl alcohol, 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39¼- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .26¼- —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .71 - —
Amyris oil, dms. lb. 1.55 - —
Anethol, tech., dms. lb. .80 - .92
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Angelica root, bls lb. .85 - .90
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms. lb. 1.75 - 3.00
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 98.5%, bbls., c.l., frt alld lb. .83 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
Electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines, cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Prices of antimony oxide are 2% higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb., dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .55 - .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .27 - —
USP, powd., bbls. lb. .31 - .34
Areca nuts, powd., bbls. lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
1-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.90.00 - —
1-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
1-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .0.31 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. 75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.86.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 100-kilos. kilo. 7.35 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo.7.75 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.60 - —
ex-whse, 5 tons or more, N. Y., N. J ton.89.50 - —
select, brilliant black, 340°-360°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines, ton.46.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-60 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins oz. 5.75 - 7.50
Atropine sulfate USP, bots oz. 5.25 - 5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .41 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .65 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .70 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Barbital, NF, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.50 - —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works ton.126.50 - —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 - .41
Barium chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.196.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb. .23 - —
Tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
Barium chromate, bgs., frt. equald. lb. .38 - —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.218.00 - —
Barium monohydrate, 99%, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.11.75 - —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide).
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd bbls., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton275.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Barium peroxide, dms., frt. equald. lb .20 —
Barium stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l, same basis lb. .42 - .46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb. dm. lb. .19½- —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs. mines ton.30.00 - —
85-75%, bgs., mines ton.30.00 - —
white, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis ton.60.00 -60.25
paper bgs., ex whse New York ton 84.85 —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
cbys, l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 -10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay oil, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.40 - 2.70
55-60%, cns. lb. 2.55 - —
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns. dms lb. 2.50 - —
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Beeswax, crude, African bgs. lb. .50 - .52
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .55 - .56
Central American, bgs lb. .53 - —
Chilean, bgs. lb. .56 - —
Refd., USP, bleached white, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .69 - .71
white, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .68 - .70
yellow, bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .59 - .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .58 - .60
Belladonna leaf, bls. lb. .24 - .26
Belladonna root, bls. lb. .28 - .35
Bentonite, dom. 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.95.20 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.99.00 - —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.93.40 - —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.97.16 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. lb. .80 - 1.05
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .48 - —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .34 - —
Chicago district gal. .34 - —
Cleveland district gal. .34 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .34 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .34 - .40
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .34 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .34 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Mennequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .34 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gla. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .34 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd, gamma-unit. .0075 —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065- —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit. .0075- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056- —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. lb. 3.40 - —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld. lb. 3.25 - —
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - .37
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .29 - .41
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. .50 - —

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. lb. .32 - —
Benzophenone, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.65
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanktrucks, dlvd, Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., ens., dms lb. .54 - —
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. lb. .54 - —
Tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb. dms lb. .64 - —
Benzyl chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .22½- .25½
cbys., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- .25½
tanktrucks, dlvd, Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices are ½c. lower.
Benzyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.60
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
12-49 dms., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
1-11 dms., same basis lb. 1.90 - —
Benzyl formate, cns. lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb. 9.25 - —
Benzyl propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Benzyl salicylate, bots lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.56.50 - —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb.56.50 - —
Bergamot oil, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb.11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, tech.).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Birchtar oil, crude, cns. lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Rectified, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms lb. 4.60 - 4.65
Bismuth metal bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 250-lb. dm. lb. 2.25 - —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.42 - —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 150-lb. dm lb. 3.70 - —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.43 - —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms lb. 5.37 - —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 3.15 - —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. 4.25 - —
Bismuth trioxide, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b works lb. 4.40 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt., 70,000-lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .29½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
Blackberry root bark, bls. lb. .50 - .55

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.160.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.170.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse ton.200.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .75 - .80

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb. 2.10 - —
Peruvian, dms. lb. 1.70 - —
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb 1.50 - —
Bone black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .1750- .2225
l.c.l., works lb. .1950- .2425
Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼c. per lb. higher
Bonemeal, steamed works, E ton 80.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate precip. (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.92.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.67 -10.67
bulk, c.l., works ton.83.00 - —
Borax, tech., gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.50.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.32 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.57 - 8.57
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.64.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.30 - 9.30
bulk, c.l., works ton.58.00 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.54.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.70 - 9.70
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
Boric acid, tech., anhyd., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.19.62 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.20.87 -22.87
cryst., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.163.50 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.05 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs.12.30 -14.30
Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.9%, dms., c.l., works ton.188.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago. 100 lbs.12.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.13.05 - —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.112.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.47 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. ton.174.25 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.137.00 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.72 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.47 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.106.00 - —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago, 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.10 -12.10
Boric acid, powd., dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.45 - —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 - —
Boron trichloride, CP, 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 - —
100-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.70 - —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
cyls., l.t.l., works lb. .70 - —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb. 1.53 - —

Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .32 - —
cs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34 - .36
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .31 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .31 - .34
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31½ - —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .48 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .47 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 100-lb. cbys..lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bromstyrol, bots.....lb. 5.35 - 5.70
Brucine, cns.....oz. Nominal.
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns.....1.45 - 1.75
Buchu leaves, bbls.....lb. .70 - .75

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, Iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., c.l., refy..lb. .21 - —
cyls., l.c.l., refy.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14½ - —
Butene-1, tanks, works.....lb. .0625- —
Butene-2, tanks, works.....lb. .0570- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½ - —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½ - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .14¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¼ - —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E..lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis.....lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Prices of n-Butyl acrylate are 1c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .15½ - —
n-Butyl alcohol, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½ - —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½ - —
n-Butyl alcohol, tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd E..lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½ - —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .37½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .38¼ - —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .35¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33¼ - —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Rockies..lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works.....lb. .37½ - —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works..lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .55½ - —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Mississippi..lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .28¼ - —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .47 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47½ - —
tc., t.l., same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd.....lb. 4.75 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol).
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
1,3-Butylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..lb. .20¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .27½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .19½ - —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .34 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .34½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .32½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43 - —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium CP red dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 5.55 - —
Light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.65 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.30 - —
Medium light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Orange-red shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.30 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.85 - —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms..lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd.....lb. 1.30 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies..lb. 1.65 - —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.95 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.72 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.87 - —
Red, medium light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.80 - —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.03 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies..lb. 2.76 - —
Orange, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.58 - —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.72 - —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 2.56 - —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.88 - —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.00 - —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 2.23 - —
Calmium-selenide lithopone, yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.19 - —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.70 - —
USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more....lb. 2.10 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 1.96 - —
USP, syn., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.10 - —
cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more..lb. 1.96 - —
Cajuput oil, native, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Redist., USP, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Calamus oil, bots.....lb. 12.00 - 20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works..gram. .54 - —
1-10 kilo lots.....gram. .55 - —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted..lb. 3.10 - —
Calcium arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09 - .09¼
bgs., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more..lb. .97 - —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 149.00 - —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.50 - —
Calcium carbonate, chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 30.00 -38.50
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton. 45.00 -53.50
medium, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 38.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton. 48.00 -53.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 42.00 -44.00
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton. 57.00 -59.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 117.50 -167.50
bgs., l.c.l., works.....ton. 137.50 -167.50
Calcium chloride, conc., flaks or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 39.30 - —
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 32.00 - —
Liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton. 12.50 - —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton. 37.00 - —
Purif., gran., dms.....lb. .27 —
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..ton. 29.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .32 - —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd..lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .55
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms..lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb. dm., ton lb. .73½ - —
USP, powd., 100-lb. dm., ton..lb. .86½ - —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms., works, lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies..cs. 23.85 -25.60
100-lb. dms., same basis..dm. 33.30 -36.55
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.28 - —
Calcium iodide, jars.....lb. 4.52 - —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .43 - .46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more kilo. 35.00 - —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms....lb. 1.24 - 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 86.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton. 80.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..ton. 96.00 - —
Dibasic, feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 97.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald..ton. 107.65 - —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 - —

Eastman Acids and Anhydrides

acetic acid
- Organic synthesis
- Reaction medium and solvent
- Dyeing assistant

acetic anhydride
- Acetylating agent
- Dehydrating agent in nitration and sulfonation reactions, etc.

propionic acid
- Ca or Na salt used as bread mold inhibitor
- Raw materials for herbicides

propionic anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

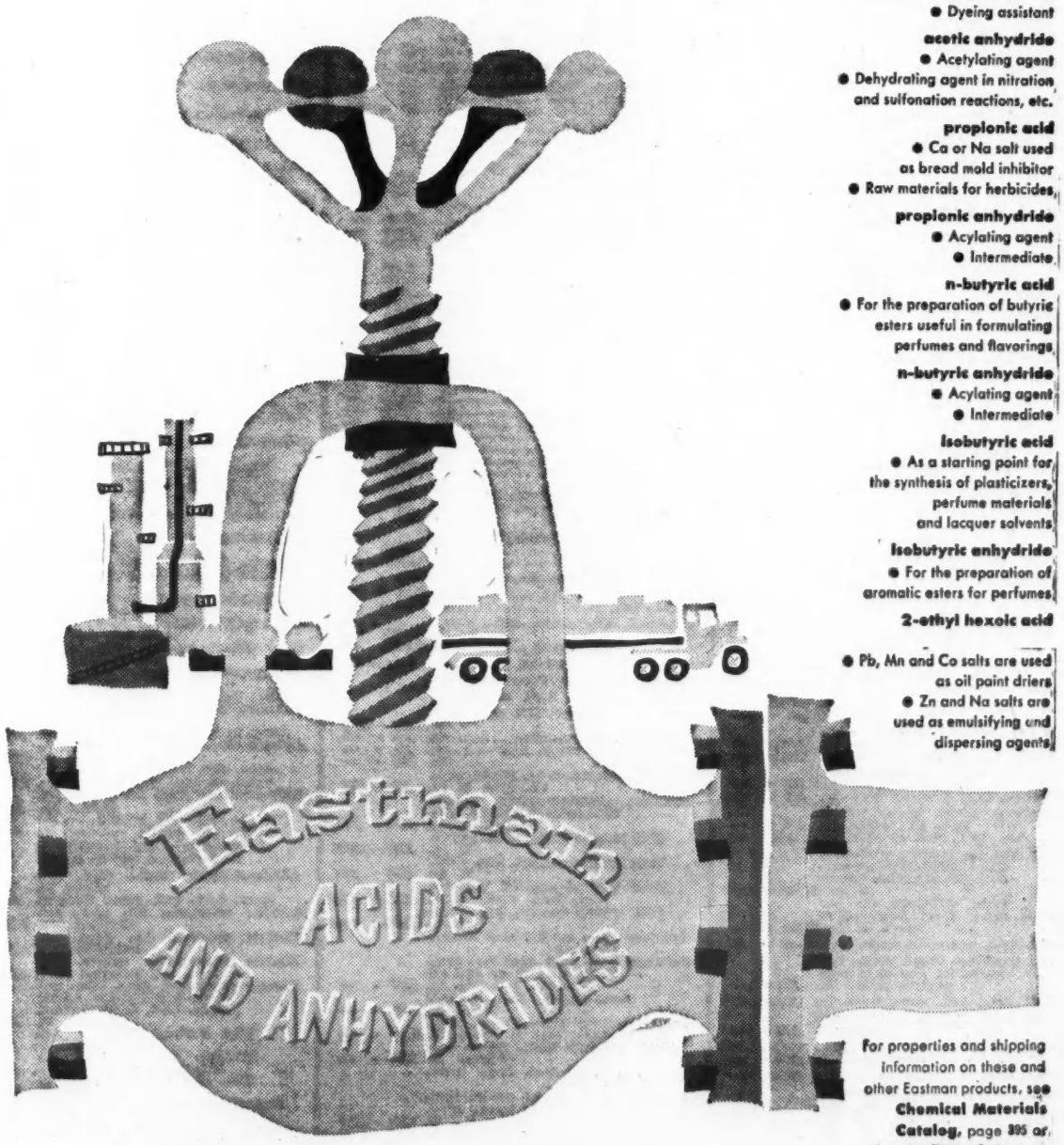
n-butyric acid
- For the preparation of butyric esters useful in formulating perfumes and flavorings

n-butyric anhydride
- Acylating agent
- Intermediate

Isobutyric acid
- As a starting point for the synthesis of plasticizers, perfume materials and lacquer solvents

Isobutyric anhydride
- For the preparation of aromatic esters for perfumes

2-ethyl hexoic acid
- Pb, Mn and Co salts are used as oil paint driers
- Zn and Na salts are used as emulsifying and dispersing agents



For properties and shipping information on these and other Eastman products, see **Chemical Materials Catalog**, page 395 or **Chemical Week Buyers Guide**, page 97.

Whether you buy by the drum or tank car, you can depend on the uniformly high quality of Eastman acids and anhydrides to simplify the control of your processing operations. For more information, samples and specifications, write to our nearest sales office.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Framingham, Massachusetts; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; New York City; St. Louis. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .34½- —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Calcium phytate, bgs., 50 lbs. or more f.o.b. warehouse N. Y. lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., ton lots, frt. alld., works lb. .40¼ - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calcium sulfate (see Gypsum).
Calomel, NF, mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.32 - —
NF, mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.67 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 - 3.70
Nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz. cs. lb. .85 - .90
Nat., USP, gran., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
Syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .48 - —
Syn., USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .85 - —
ctns., 500-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
ctns., smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 - .55
White, dms. lb. .26 - .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Rectified, cns. lb. 7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .55 - .58
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .60 - .63
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.00 - —
powd., bgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
powd., bgs. lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Caprie acid, dms. lb. .32¼- .34¾
tanks lb. .29¾- —
Caprolactum monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .52 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99%, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms. lb .32¼- .34¾
tanks lb. .29¾- —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Caraway oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.15 - 3.40
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .20½- —
Polish, bgs. lb. .17¼- —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls, ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
Furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13½- —
Carbon black, high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¼- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse. lb. .12½- —
pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .87 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22½- —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton.60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton.55.00 - —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton.85.00 - —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 - —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0520- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4 75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots. lb.39.00 -42.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A" lb. 3.50 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 3.10 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.30 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 3.05 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.15 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb.16.80 - —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb.16.90 -17.30

Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .73
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .84
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .91 - .92
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, ton lots lb. .74 - .75
Ceara, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .82 - .83
North Country, No. 3, Parnahyba, ton lots lb. .75 - .76
Parnahyba, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .84
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. per lb. higher.
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .20½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .144 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.240.00 - —
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.57.60 - —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns. kilo.72.00 - —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 - 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .32 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 - —
edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., gro., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, Eastern seaports lb. .20¼- .20½
Australian, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .23
Cashewnut shell, liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J.lb. .22 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns. lb. 7.50 - 9.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls. lb. .30 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .28 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .34 - —
"B," bls. lb. .30 - —
"C," bls. lb. .30 - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2650- —
Castor oil, dom., dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2700- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2450- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2850- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .3050- —
No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2150- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2300- —
tanks lb. .2000- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., c.l., lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
Refd. deod., dms., c.l. lb. .2650- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2450- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., l.c.l lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks lb. .18¾- .19
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 - .15½
75%, dms., works lb. .19 - .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .44¼- .46¼
Split, dms. lb. .37¼- .38¼
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
Castoreum nat., cns. lb. 5.25 - —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. Nominal.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms. lb. .70 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .36 - .51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib. cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, bls lb. .90 - 1.00
Roman, cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian, bots lb.350.00 - —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).

Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton.55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant. ton.80.00 - —
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton.106.00 - —
20-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.90.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton.86.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .66 - —
Clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .17¼- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .70 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works lb. .71 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt, equald 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis¾ 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif., dms., c.l lb. .23½- .25½
dms., l.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .20 - —
frt. equald lb. .19 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. dlvd. lb. .25 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .81 - —
Powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .86½- —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comL, cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms.½c. per lb. higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo 2.75 - 3.00
Choline chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Choline dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 2.75 - 3.00
Chrome green, CP, dark, light, medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .43 - —
blue content, 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
medium blue content, 41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
blue content, 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .45 - —
Reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt .alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½- —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .23 - —
NF, yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.75
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. .80 - 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs. lb. .56 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs lb. .76 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots lb.36.00 -70.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP, (Cassia), cns., dms lb. 8.50 -13.50
Citral, CP, bots. lb. 3.60 - 4.00
Extra, bots. lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Syn., dms. lb. 7.25 - 7.40
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb. .29½- .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .30 - .30¼
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .30½- .31
Citric acid, USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- .28
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb. 1.00 - —
Java-type, dms lb. .92 - —
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Citronellol, synthetic, dms. lb. 1.70 - —
Civet, artif., bots lb.13.75 -15.00
Nat., bots. oz. 8.50 -15.00
Clay, ball., dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton.17.50 -21.50
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 8.00 -11.00
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port net-ton.42.00 -45.75
lump, bulk, Atl. port net-ton.29.50 -35.75
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works. ton.10.00 -12.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works. ton.15.50 - —
dom., airfloated, 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., Georgia, works. ton.13.50 -14.50
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse ton.35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l. ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton.20.00 -35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net-ton.50.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse net-ton.60.00 -70.00
Cleaners naphtha, petroleum, 105° F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. 18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140° F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 - —
Group 3 gal. .154 - —
Houston Texas gal. .17 - —
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
1.6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 2.20 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb. .37½- —
Zanzibar, bgs. lb. .37 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms lb. 2.70 - 3.60
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs. or fib. dms., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
bgs. or fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .43½- —
purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC, standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .59 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soln., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks, works gal. .20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, works. ton.44.00 - —
Carbon and indust., bulk, works. ton.44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works ton.40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works ton.48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Federal Specification RP-381 Type 1,
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue).
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.05 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms. lb. .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .57½- —
Cobalt metal, 99%, dms., f.o.b. carrier lb. 1.50 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R. lb. 1.15 - —
70-71% Co. kgs., same basis lb. 1.12 - —
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher.
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms. lb. .33½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .64 - —
Monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz.17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works oz.13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .58 - .63
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York lb. .15¼- —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. .13¼- —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .22 - .22¼
Coconut oil acids, dist., dms. lb. .26½- .29
tanks lb. .24 - —
Double dist. (stripped), dms lb. .27½- .30
tanks lb. .25 - —

Cod oil, dms., spot.....lb. .06¾- .08½
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz.13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms.....gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .20 - .25
Blue, bls.....lb. .20 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots.....oz.29.00 - —
Colchicum root, bls.....lb. .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .32½- —
USP, flexible, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs....lb. .26 - .27
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
Copaiba oil, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, bgs., c.l., works lb. .3635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .3785- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .45½- .46
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .31 - .31½
cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .39¼- .39¾
Copper chloride, cuprous, dms., works lb. .4135- .4435
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .609 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
dms., smaller lots.....lb. .639 - .65
Copper gluconate, dms.....lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dry, dms., c.l., frt. E. of Miss lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .54 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, dlvd. Valley basis lb. .33 - .36
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu, dms, frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .49¼- —
Copper oxide, red, 97%, USN Type 1, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots. lb. .50½- —
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works. lb. .48½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .41½- —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.13.25 -15.75
Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.24.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works...100 lbs.24.75 - —
Tribasic, distributors, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.29.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.31.10 - —
Copper undecylenate, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ..ton.186.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. .....ton.181.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. .....lb. 8.75 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs..lb. .09½- —
Rumanian, bgs. .....lb. .07½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. .....lb. .08½- —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works....lb. .11½- —
Foots (soapstock) acid 95%, tanks, New York..lb. .05¼- —
Refd., salad, dms. .....lb. .1723- .1750
tanks .....lb. .1523- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms. .....lb. .15¾- .18¼
tanks .....lb. .1648- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 42° Be., non-ret. dms., c.l..100 lbs. 7.31 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l.....100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more..gram. 1.05 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots.....oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis..ton.58.00 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East..lb. .10¼ Nom.
tanks, Valley .....lb. .10¼ Nom.
tanks, Texas, Lubbock.....lb. .09⅝- —
tanks, Texas, Waco.....lb. .09¾- —
Foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, New York..lb. .03½- —
Refd., salad, dms. .....lb. .15⅛- .15⅜
tanks .....lb. .13⅛- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms..lb. .15¾- .18¼
tanks .....lb. .13⅛- —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms....lb. 3.30 - 3.40
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., cbys., lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted..gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works.....gal. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis....gal. 62 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF, cbys., dms., same basis lb. 1.42 - 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl., c.l., works. lb. .0561- —
dms., incl., l.c.l., works.....lb. .0634- —
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse, New York..lb. .0745- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0460- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .145 - —
Cresol, USP, 50% 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .16 - —
2.97% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —
o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret.
o-Cresol, 29°-29.9° C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .15 - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works.....lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns....lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. 1.15 - —
metapara content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald.....gal. 1.00 - —
Cresylic acid, coaltar, imp., meta-para content 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald, to competitive points, 50 dms. or more. gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis..gal. 1.03 - 1.13
tanks, same basis .....gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l, works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, dms., 200 lbs. or more, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works..lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.t.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Powd., cs. .....lb. 1.15 - —
Cubeb oil, cns.....lb.12.00 -16.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs.....lb. .23 - —
Moroccan, bgs. .....lb. .31 - —
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .27 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns.....lb.15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract. ton.57.00 - —
Fertilizer, pulv., 21% N, bgs., works..unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer, indust. grade, bgs, c.l., works..ton.75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works .....ton.96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton.120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ton.140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .55 - —
98%, tech., 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms., same basis... gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis .....gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld. E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .29½- —
tanks, works, same basis....lb. .26 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots.....lb. 5.30 - —

D

2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .45 - .49

TC
TENNESSEE CORPORATION
1843 — Copper discovered near Ducktown, Tennessee
1850 — First mine opened at Ducktown
1872 — First use of the new machine, the diamond drill, and of new explosive dynamite
1901 — First pig copper produced at Copperhill
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1922 — Copper Sulfate production begins
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1922—Copper Sulfate production begins

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2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A E. cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .15½ - .18
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .15½ - .18
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .12¼ - .13½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .15 - .17
pale, nubs, bgs. lb. .20¾ - .24
Siam, cs. lb. .31½ - .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .34 - .40
No 2, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .43½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Perfume grade, bots. lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol).
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 14% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss ton.57.07 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.66.25 -71.80
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex ton.74.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .12 - .14
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. 13 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
Denatured alcohol, SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ - .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD-35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ - .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½ - —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb..15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.53 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.22 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.37 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.96 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.11 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs.14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
Hydrated, coml., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
USP, dms. lb. .19¼ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.30 - 4.55
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½ - —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½ - —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .98½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .68 - 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½ - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - —
tanks, works lb. .65½ - —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt, alld lb. .65½ - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt, alld lb. .73 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt, alld. E lb. .12¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms., 2,000 lbs. or more same basis lb. .14½ - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works lb. .03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .46½ - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
Dicyclopentadiene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Didecyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals. lb. .26 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½ - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .28½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .67 - —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .26 - —
Diethyl sulfate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17½ - —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 - —
1-4 dm. lots, works lb. 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .53 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .16½ - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ - —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., works lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .28¾ - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .45½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbesterol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 -147.50
bots. 1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 -152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.25 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 4.20 - —
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .32¾ - .34
Diglycol stearate, dms., ton lots lb. .26 - .28
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk. gram. .035 - .036
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 - —
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 - —
Tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs. to 1,050 lbs. lb. 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., dlvd. lb. .26½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., dlvd lo. .26 - —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62½ - .63
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same besis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal. dms., dlvd lb. 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .69½ - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .26½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .26 - —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.31 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 1.56 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms. lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oil, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd., 63°C., dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼ - —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼ - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .29 - —
Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .78 - —
tankcars, works gal. .41 - —
Steam dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .16¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .15¾ - —
Diphenyl oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .55 - .70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Refd., fused, tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Refd., diphenylamine in dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Diphenylguanadine bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .49 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18½ - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .70 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .75 - —
dms. l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½ - —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 3 lb.31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 5.90 - 7.85
No. 2 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 3 lb.19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb. 5.35 - 7.50
Violet, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No. 7 lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 4 lb.19.60 -20.05
No. 5 lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb.23.60 -24.00
No. 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.24.15 -24.65
No 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No 11 lb.13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext, D&C, No. 1 lb.10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.79 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.43 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.26 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.64 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .77 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc. lb. 1.59 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .83 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .99 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc lb. 1.61 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.12 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.22 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. 1.26 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.05 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.48 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb. 1.33 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.44 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc. lb. 1.35 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.81 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.57 - —

Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.

22311	Brown MCW	lb.	1.47
22610	Blue 2B, extra conc.	lb.	1.53
23500	Red, 4BX, conc.	lb.	1.80
24410	Sky blue FF, extra, conc.	lb.	1.95
24893	Brilliant yellow, conc.	lb.	3.27
26360	Navy blue 3R, conc.	lb.	1.84
26695	Black F, conc.	lb.	2.30
26900	Milling Red 3R, conc.	lb.	2.24
27075	Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.75
27720	Gray L	lb.	2.18
29185	Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	2.23
30015	Diazo black VJ conc.	lb.	2.48
30045	Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.26
30235	Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.33
30295	Green BY, conc.	lb.	1.07
35690	Brown B	lb.	2.89
37565	Naphthol SWF	lb.	1.35
40000	Yellow 2G	lb.	1.44
41000	Yellow OX	lb.	2.45
42000	Green V, crystals	lb.	2.73
42040	Brilliant green G crystals	lb.	3.62
42090	Blue EG	lb.	1.85
42100	Milling green 6B, conc.	lb.	4.78
42540	Violet 4BXN	lb.	2.43
43830	Brilliant blue, BBG	lb.	2.44
44045	Blue B, extra conc.	lb.	3.61
45170	Red BX	lb.	4.76
50415	Nigrosine SSJ	lb.	1.03
52015	Blue GXX	lb.	2.33
58005	Alizarin red SC	lb.	3.64
59700	Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.70
59710	Flaming orange 6RD double powder	lb.	4.90
59800	Dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	2.28
59825	Jade green NC supra, double paste	lb.	1.50
61570	Alizarin green CG, extra	lb.	3.81
63010	Alizarin blue SAPG	lb.	3.90
63615	Alizarin blue black B	lb.	3.26
69825	Blue BLFD double paste	lb.	2.32
70300	Brown BR single paste	lb.	2.03

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums, dlvd.

No.			
12140	Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.87
12055	Oil orange 7078 V	lb.	1.38
26120	Oil red N 1700	lb.	1.94
42535B	Methyl violet base	lb.	1.88
44045B	Victoria blue base	lb.	4.06
50415B	Oil black 8603	lb.	.80
61565	Alizarin cyanine green base	lb.	6.13
	Spirit black RB	lb.	3.89
	Spirit brown GN	lb.	5.30
	Spirit orange R conc.	lb.	5.87
	Spirit red B conc	lb.	6.41
Pr. 517	Spirit yellow 2R conc.	lb.	4.62
Pr. 554	Spirit blue THN	lb.	5.06

E

Echinacea root, bls.		lb.	1.25
Elm bark, grinding, bls.		lb.	.30 - .32
	Powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.60
	Select, bundles	lb.	.75
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.		oz.	48.40
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd		lb.	2.70
Eosin red toner, bbls., works		lb.	1.95
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz. lots		oz.	.98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots.		oz.	.92
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works		oz.	.72
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works		oz.	.73
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis		oz.	.73
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.29½-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.31
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.27
l-Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram lots		gram	.58
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Erigeron oil, cns.		lb.	11.00
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined		lb.	1.00 - 1.25
Eserine salicylate, bots.		oz.	44.00
Eserine sulfate, bots.		oz.	86.00
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va		lb.	.18½-
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis		lb.	.13½-
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.16½-
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.12½-
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.15¼-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.16¾-
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.12¾-
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.15½-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.17
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.13
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.16½-
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.12½-
Ethyl acetate, syn., 95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.15¼-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.16¾-
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.12¾-
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.15½-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.17
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.13
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	58½-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.60
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.56
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.		lb.	.36
dms., l.t.l., dlvd.		lb.	.37
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.34
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies		gal.	20.63
dms., l.c.l., same basis		gal.	20.68 - 20.74
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies		gal.	.68
dms., l.c.l., same basis		gal.	.73 - .79
tanks, same basis		gal.	.52
Ethyl alcohol, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies		gal.	21.75
dms., l.c.l., same basis		gal.	21.80 - 21.86
tanks, same basis		gal.	21.59
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl).			
Ethyl aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Ethyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.20
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.21½-
tanks, same basis		lb.	.17½-
Ethyl benzoate, bots.		lb.	.75 - 1.00
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E		lb.	.43
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E		lb.	.45
tanks, frt. alld. E		lb.	.41
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works		lb.	.36
dms., l.c.l., t.l. works		lb.	.36¾-
tanks, works		lb.	.34
Ethyl butyrate, dms., works		lb.	.85 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane).			
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E		lb.	.73
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E		lb.	.75
Vis 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E		lb.	.68
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. E		lb.	.70
Ethyl chloride, tech., cyls., works		lb.	.20 - .22
dms., works		lb.	.18 - .20
tanks, works		lb.	.10
Ethyl cinnamate cns.		lb.	3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamies, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.43½-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.44½-
tanks, dlvd. E		lb.	.41½-
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms		lb.	.27
Anesthesia, USP, dealers, 1-lb. cns.		lb.	1.01
½-lb. cns		lb.	1.09
¼-lb. cns.		lb.	1.21
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.13½-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.		lb.	.15
tanks, dlvd E.		lb.	.11
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.37
dms., l.c.l., t.f.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.38½-
tanks, dlvd. E.		lb.	.34½-

2-Ethyl hexoic acid, 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

2-Ethyl hexyl acrylate, dms., c.l. t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E		lb.	.42½-
dms., l.t.l., same basis		lb.	.43½-
tanks, same basis		lb.	.40

Prices of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate are 1½c. per lb. higher in Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.23¾-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.25¼-
tanks, dlvd.		lb.	.21¼-
Ethyl iodide, cbys., works		lb.	3.30
Ethyl methacryiate, dms., c.l., frt. equald		lb.	.52
dms., l.t.l., frt. equaid		lb.	.52½-
tanks, frt. equaid		lb.	.50
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots		oz.	11.85
Ethyl oenanthate, dms		lb.	1.05 - 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).			
Ethyl silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd		lb.	.44½-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd		lb.	.46
tanks, dlvd		lb.	.42
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works.		lb.	1.04
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks. frt. alld		lb.	.83
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls		lb.	.88
Ethylamine (see Mono-, Di-, or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.		lb.	.57
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld		lb.	.58
tanks, frt. alld		lb.	.55
Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald		lb.	.15
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.17
tanks, same basis		lb.	.12½-
2-Ethylbutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works		lb.	.30
dms., l.c.l., works		lb.	.30¾-
tanks, works		lb.	.28
Ethylene, contract, refy. gate		lb.	.0475 - .0525
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald		lb.	.30½-
dms., l.c.l., frt. equaid		lb.	.31½-
tanks, frt. equaid		lb.	.28½-
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.		lb.	.11½-
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.13
tanks, same basis		lb.	.09

Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.

Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.16
dms., l.c.l., same basis		lb.	.17½-
tanks, same basis		lb.	.13½-
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.22
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.23½-
tanks, dlvd. E		lb.	.19½-
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.21
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.22½-
tanks, dlvd. E		lb.	.18½-
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.19½-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.20½-
tanks, dlvd. E		lb.	.17
Ethylene glycol monomethyl etner, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.21
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.22½-
tanks, dlvd. E		lb.	.18½-
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.29
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E		lb.	.29¾-
tanks, dlvd. E		lb.	.27

Dyes—Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Acetate

IN YOUR IMPROVED PRODUCTS...

Jefferson Propylene Glycol and Dipropylene Glycol go to a picnic

Makes you wonder how they used to have picnics. This current American pastime is filled with your practical applications for Jefferson Propylene Glycol and Dipropylene Glycol . . . reinforced plastics of the boat and water skis, sun tan lotion, flavoring in the soft drinks and food, brake fluids, printing ink, plastic tablecloth, cigarettes, beverage cooler insulation, and insecticide.

The very low toxicity of propylene glycol leads to its wide usage in foods, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics. Dipropylene glycol is superior as a coupling agent or mutual solvent for normally immiscible liquids. It is most useful where a glycol of lower volatility and hygroscopicity is required. Both glycols are now available from Jefferson in the grades and quantity desired . . . tank cars or wagons, or 55-gallon drums. For complete information or technical services, write to Jefferson Chemical Company, 1121 Walker Avenue, P. O. Box 303, Houston 1, Texas.

Ethylene and Propylene Oxides, Glycols, Dichlorides, Carbonates
SURFONIC® Surface-Active Agents • Ethanolamines • Morpholine
N-Alkyl Morpholines • Polyethylene and Polypropylene Glycols
Piperazine • Piperazine Salts • Nonyl Phenol • Caustic Soda
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JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

Ethylene Glycol Monostearate—Grease

Ethylene glycol monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .33 - .35
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
lots and over lb. 6.75 - —
200-lb. lots and over lb. 7.00 - —
100-lb. lots and smaller lb. 7.30 - 7.40
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .44 - .55
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .53 - .62
Eugenol, tech., dms lb 1.45 - —
USP, dms. lb. 2.00 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .12 - .15

F

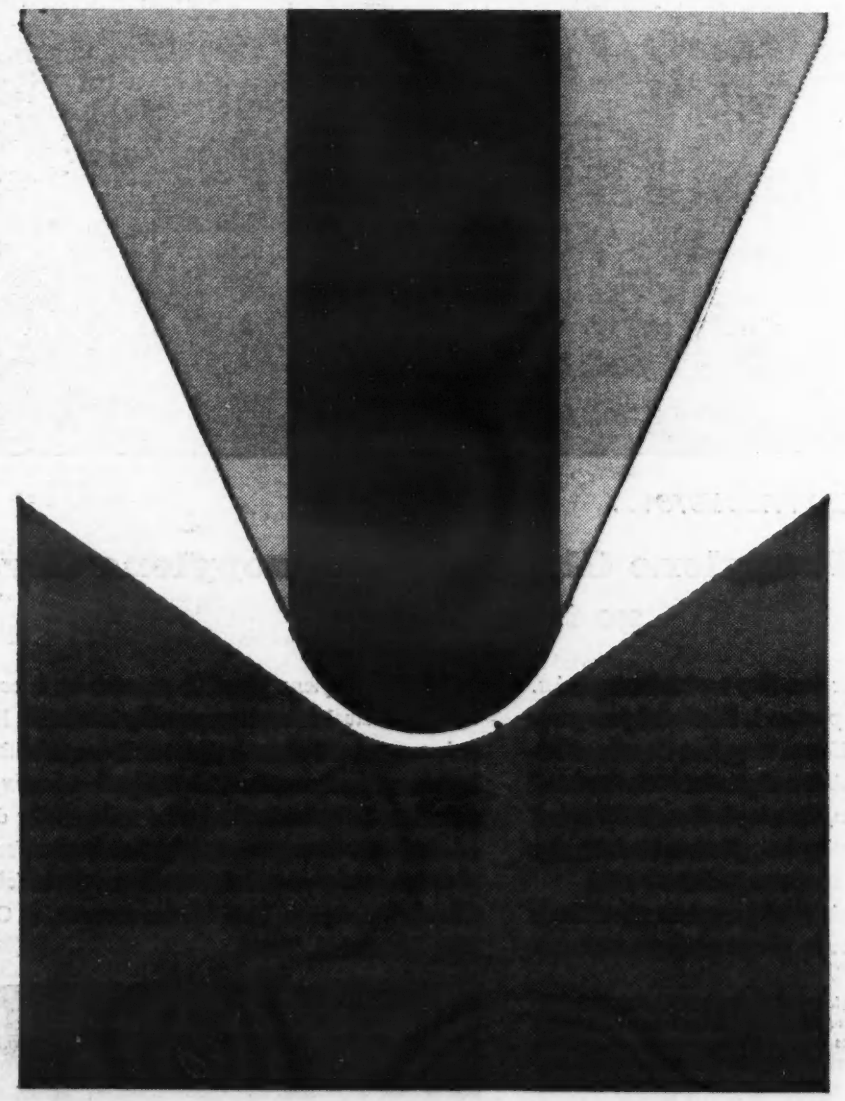
F salt, paste, tech. dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .16 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .16 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .06 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate gran., dms lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .89 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .70 - —
Ferric resinate, 6¾% Fe., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .40¼- —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —

Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .63 - .68
Green pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 - .69
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .32½- .34½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.32.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.40 - 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1250- .1300
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1480- .1530
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1100- .1150
tanks lb. .09½- —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton.100.00 - —
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts. ton.96.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more gram. .30 - .44
10% feed grade, fib. dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.30.00 -44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0430- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24¾- —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .28 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn. lb. .175 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF, VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots. oz. 4.75 - 6.05
Imp., bots. oz. 4.50 - 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsenium root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.40
Soap grade, dms. lb. .90 - 1.75
Standard, cns., dms. lb. 1.65 - —
Synthetic, dms. lb. 1.30 - —
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.23.00 - —
Bourbon, cns. lb.30.00 - —
Geranium oil, Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 1.90 - 2.70
Synthetic, dms. lb. 1.45 - —
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb.11.50 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.25 - 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Sierra Leone, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .21 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry, bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
Glue, bone, green, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Glue, hide, 207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .42 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .46 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo.150.00 -300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
Bots., 500-kilo lots kilo. 75.00 - —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd lb. .20½- —
nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .18½- —
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30⅞- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31⅝- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29½- —
Glycerine, dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28¼- —
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Glycerine, dom., syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .17½- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.10 - —
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.70 - —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
Cryst., 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅛- .07¼
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05⅛- .05¼



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TOLERON® brand of ferrous fumarate

An iron compound that

- yields more elemental iron
- is absorbed quickly, efficiently
- is better tolerated
- is free of typical "iron" taste, even in the uncoated tablet
- has a higher margin of safety
- produces excellent hemoglobin response
- combines easily and perfectly with the usual fillers, lubricants and disintegrators to make perfect tablets or capsules

And manufacturers, doctors and their patients are glad we did it.

Mallinckrodt

Dynamic . . .
geared to highest efficiency,
undergirded with a tradition
of skill and always
moving forward.
Today we meet our standards-
tomorrow we exceed them.
After 92 years, it's a habit.

Mallinckrodt

Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l. ....lb. .13¾- —
dms., l.c.l. ....lb. .14¾- .15¼
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .16¼- —
dms., l.c.l. ....lb. .17¼- .18¼
Prime, burning, dms., c.l. ....lb. .17¾- —
dms., l.c.l. ....lb. .18¾- .19¼

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

Grindelia robusta herb, bls. ....lb. .40 • —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins..lb. 2.10 • 2.15
NF, liq., cbys., dms. ....lb. 2.30 • 2.40
Guaiacol carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 • 3.45
Guaiacwood oil, cns. ....lb. .65 • .80
Guar gum, food grade, bgs., c.l. ..lb. .38 • —
bgs., 5,000 lbs or more....lb. .39 • —
Indust., bgs., c.l. ....lb. .32 • —
Tech grade, bgs. ....lb. .30 • .33

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .90 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .95 • —

Hansa yellow, 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.45 • —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls..lb. 2.20 • —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. ....lb. .18 • .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms....lb. 2.60 • 3.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .70 • .75
Helonias root, bls. ....lb. 1.50 • —
[illegible] ....lb. 2.75 • 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls....lb. .40 • .45
Heptaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .96 • —
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 • —
Houston, Texas ....gal. .1625- —
Hesperidin, purif., 100-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 • —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works..lb. 22.50 • —
bots., 5-lb. lots, works....lb. 23.00 • —
bots., 1-lb. lots, works....lb. 23.50 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more..lb. 1.84 • —
dms., to 1,100 lbs. ....lb. 1.94 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City..lb. .233 • —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .243 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .253 • —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .253 • —

Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia..lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .45¼
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 • —
Houston, Texas ....gal. .16 • —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works....lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works ....lb. .33 • —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 4.00 • 7.50
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .76 • —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. ....lb. 1.75 • —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .15 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd..lb. 14.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. ....lb. 14.50 • —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 • —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 • —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 6.75 • —
Horehound herb, bls. ....lb. .18 • .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85% ret. dms., works..lb. 1.35 • 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works....lb. 1.60 • 1.90
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works lb. 2.92 • —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1....lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.

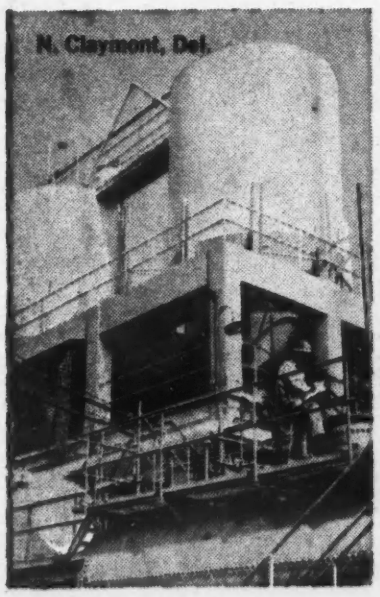
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .48 • .98
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area..100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.03
tanks, works, frt. equald..ton 28.00 • —
20°, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area..100 lbs. 3.15 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald....ton 30.00 • —
Hydrochloric acid, 22°, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area..100 lbs. 3.65 • —
tanks, works, frt. equald..ton 35.00 • —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works..lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17¼- .17¾
Hydrochloric acid, 5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis. lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more..gram. 1.10 • 1.90
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more..gram. 1.15 • 1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pt. bots., f.o.b. works.. pt. .70 • —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. or 30-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 19.25 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.75 • —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 • —
20-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 • —
tanks, works frt. equald. 100 lbs. 13.40 • —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .06 • —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 • .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works ....lb. .55 • .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .45 • —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 96%, tanks, works lb. .14 • —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E..lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd W. ....lb. .39 • —
tanks, works ....lb. .18 • —
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .202 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .211 • —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs., f.o.b. works..lb. 1.10 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .84½- —
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l., dlvd..lb. 2.59 • —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ....lb. 2.61 • —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms., Philadelphia and Chicago..lb. .11 • —
tanks, Belle, W. Va. ....lb. .073 • —
Hydroxycitronellol, cns. ....lb. 4.65 • 5.75
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, add grades, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point..lb. .84 • —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .89 • —
fib. dms., 100 to 1,999-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .93 • —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis..lb. 1.03 • —
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots.oz. 7.00 • —
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. ....oz. 7.00 • —
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-cbys., f.o.b. works....lb. 1.95 • —
NF, 50%, 10-cbys., same basis..lb. 1.35 • —

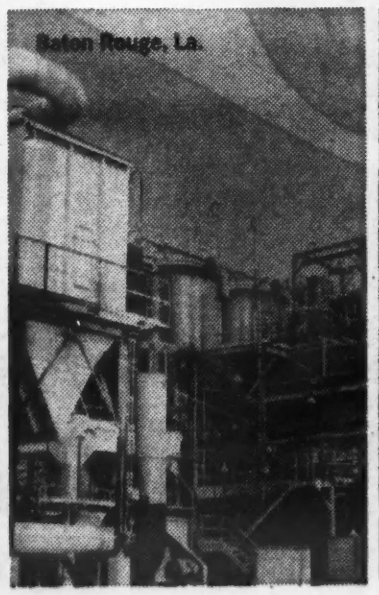
I

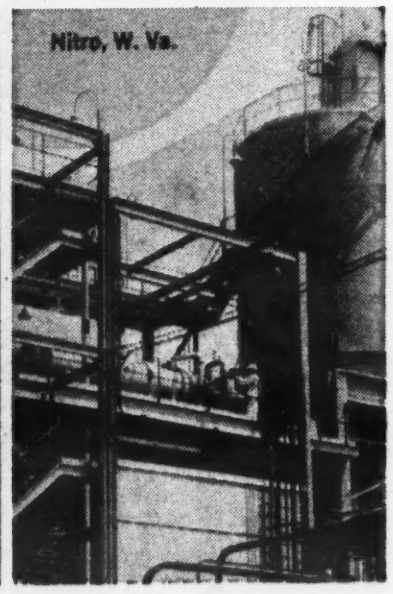
Ichthammol, NF, dms. ....lb. .75 • 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.).
Indole, CP, bots. ....lb. 13.75 • 15.00
Inositol, 50-100 lb. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. lb. 4.50 • —
Inositol, 50-lb. lbs., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd..lb. 4.75 • —
10 lb. cns., 10-50 lbs., dlvd. lb. 5.00 • —
5 lb. bots., dlvd. ....lb. 5.25 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. ....lb. .95 • —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.00 • 2.02
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works..lb. 4.90 • —
dms., 100-lbs., same basis....lb. 5.05 • —
a-Ionone, cns. ....lb. 4.60 • 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. ....lb. 4.15 • 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. ....lb. 8.00 • 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs. ....lb. 9.50 • 10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .25 • .27
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .57 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .58 • —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis.lb. .59 • —
Dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .52 • —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, dom., reg., bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis..lb. .53 • —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .54 • —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .48 • —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis..lb. .49 • —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .50 • —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works....lb. .15 • —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works....lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works..lb. .05¼- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City..lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works....lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock ....lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York. lb. .06½ Nom.

BASIC REASONS FOR MAKING GENERAL CHEMICAL YOUR "HQ" FOR HF

EXTENSIVE FLUORSPAR RESOURCES. Basic to the point of owning large fluorspar reserves as well as mines and mills, General Chemical is the nation's leading producer of hydrofluoric acid. By controlling its raw material resources, General Chemical protects you against interruptions of supply.







3 PLANTS. General Chemical produces anhydrous and aqueous hydrofluoric acid at the following three locations: North Claymont, Delaware; Nitro, West Virginia; and Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

5 STOCK POINTS. General has five bulk storage and packing stations in the United States for aqueous HF. Each backs up the others—assuring availability and prompt service at all times.

With its outstanding resources for essential raw materials—fluorspar reserves, mines and mills—plus a broad network of 18 sulfuric acid plants, General Chemical's *basic* position in hydrofluoric acid production is unmatched.

What's more, General is the *only* supplier offering shipment of hydrofluoric acid from more than one producing location. It supplies *anhydrous* and *aqueous* HF to its customers from *three* producing works and *aqueous* HF from an additional *five* company-owned locations.

Whenever and wherever you need hydrofluoric acid, call on General Chemical—your "HQ" for HF!

Allied Chemical

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¼-	—
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.023 -	.024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼-	—
Other shades, same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	E. lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25 -	—
Isoborneol, cns.	lb.	1.44 -	1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns.	lb.	.46 -	.56
Isobornyl formate, dms.	lb.	1.20 -	—
Isobornyl proprionate, dms.	lb.	1.25 -	1.35
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.35 -	—
Isobutyl acetate, solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.15¼-	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12¾-	—
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13 -	—
Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works	gal.	.38 -	—
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works	lb.	.75 -	—
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28½-	—
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.52 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.57 -	—
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.36½-	—
t.c. t.t., same basis	lb.	.33 -	—
Isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	3.40 -	4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, kilo or more	kilo.	18.00 -	—
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works	lb.	4.25 -	—
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).			
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.25 -	—
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.21 -	—
Isopentane, com'l. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy.	gal.	.16½-	—
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.25¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.18 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).			
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 -	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.11½-	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.58 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.68 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.42 -	—
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 95%, c.l., dms., dlvd.	gal.	.60 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.70 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.44 -	—
anhyd., c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.62 -	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.72 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	gal.	.46 -	—
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).			
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07 -	—
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.05 -	1.25
tanks, works	lb.	.99 -	—
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).			
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.75 -	—
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.80 -	.90
Isoquinoline, dms., works	lb.	.65 -	1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.53½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54½-	—
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.38½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.39½-	—

J

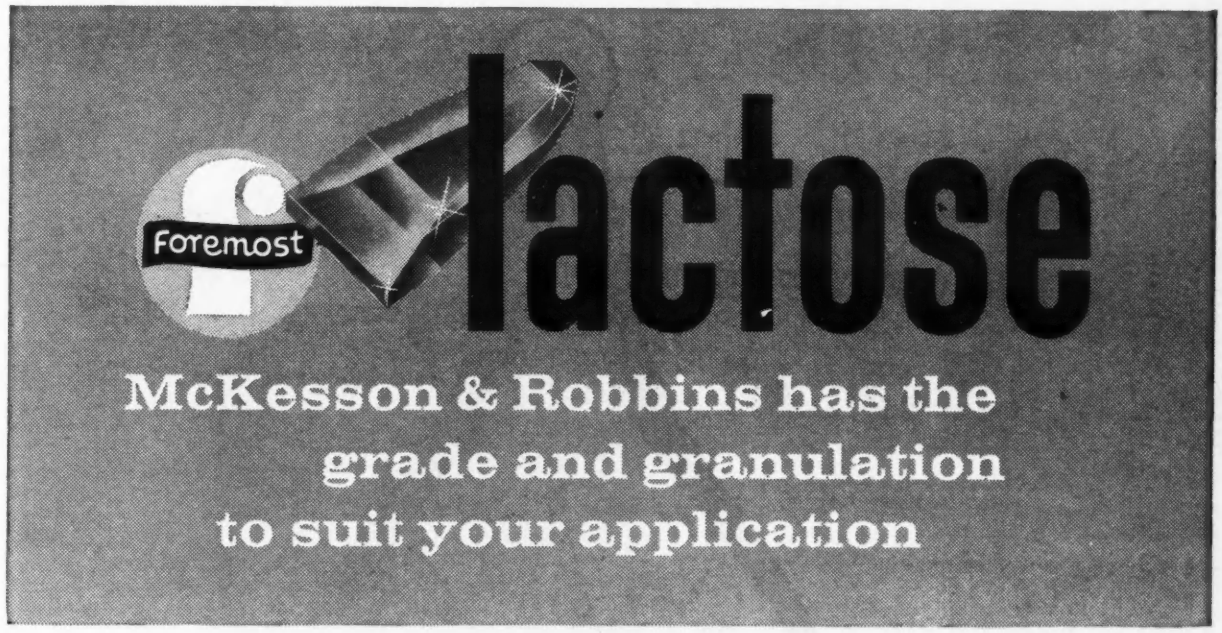
J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis	lb.	2.70 -	—
Powd., bbls., same basis	lb.	2.75 -	—
Jalap root, NF, bls.	lb.	.60 -	—
NF, powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.70 -	.75
Japan wax, cs.	lb.	.29 -	.31
Juniper berries, bgs.	lb.	.16 -	.17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots.	lb.	2.90 -	3.75
Twice rectified, bots.	lb.	3.25 -	—
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms.	lb.	.42 -	.60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns.	lb.	.38 -	.55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms.	lb.	.10 -	.12
NF, colloidal, 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bls.	lb.	.48 -	.50
No. 2, powd., bbls.	lb.	.43 -	.45
No. 3, powd., bbls.	lb.	.37 -	.40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.00 -	—
Kola nuts, bgs.	lb.	.13 -	.15

L

L acid, bbls., works	lb.	1.25 -	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York	gal.	.20 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.15125-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16 -	—
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York	gal.	.20 -	—
Group 3	gal.	.14125-	—
Houston, Texas	gal.	.16 -	—
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.1985-	—
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.2035-	—
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.2085-	—
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.2135-	—
Lactic acid, edible, 80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.3335-	—
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald	lb.	.3385-	—
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald.	lb.	.3435-	—
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald.	lb.	.3485-	—
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.2740-	—
bbls., 20 or more, works	lb.	.2790-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.2840-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.2890-	—
80%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.4625-	—
bbls., 5 to 19, works	lb.	.4725-	—
bbls., 1 to 4, works	lb.	.4775-	—
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.43 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.85 -	—
USP, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.85 -	—
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14 -	—
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	—
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.14¾-	—
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.15¼-	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ½c. higher.			
Lactose, ferment, grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
Lactose, USP, reg., fib. dms., 50,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.21¼-	—
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¼-	—
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald	lb.	.22¾-	—
USP lactose in bags ½c. to 1c. lower.			
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.18½-	—
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald	lb.	.19 -	.19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls.	lb.	3.00 -	3.50
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	.45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb. dms., works	lb.	.24 -	.26
USP, annyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works	lb.	.26 -	.30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb. dms., works.	lb.	.20 -	—
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago	lb.	11.70 -	—
Lard oil (see Grease oil).			
Larkspur seed, bgs.	lb.	.55 -	—
Laurel leaf oil, dms., cns.	lb.	9.75 -	12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls	lb.	.70 -	—
Lauric acid, pure, dms.	lb.	.33¾-	.36¼
tanks	lb.	.32¾-	—
Lauryl alcohol, bots.	lb.	2.00 -	2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.65½-	—
dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.66 -	—
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms.	lb.	1.10 -	1.50
Abrial, dms.	lb.	1.00 -	1.50
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.85 -	.90
Ord., bls.	lb.	.20 -	.25
Select., bls.	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns.	lb.	1.85 -	4.00
40-42% ester, cns.	lb.	5.00 -	7.75
Spike, Spanish, cns.	lb.	2.20 -	3.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls.	lb.	.34½-	—
White, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25½-	—
gran., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
powd., bbls.	lb.	.26½-	—
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs. or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more	lb.	.30½-	—
1-lb. bgs., same basis	lb.	.47 -	—
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.17 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18 -	—
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).			
Lead chloride, dms.	lb.	.52 -	—
Lead iodide, NF, V jars	lb.	3.82 -	—
Lead linoleate fused, 26% Pb, dms.	lb.	.38 -	—
Lead metal prime, pigs, New York.	lb.	.12 -	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1180-	—
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.1385-	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1485-	—
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.19½-	—
24% Pb., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.24½-	—
Solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.31¾-	—
Lead nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.24¼-	.36¾
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms., works	lb.	.29¾-	.34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls	lb.	.45 -	.50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works.	lb.	.41 -	—
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.1475-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1575-	—
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1495-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1595-	—
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.1510-	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1610-	—
Lead resinate precip. 23% Pb, dms., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.43¾-	—
Lead salicylate, normal dms., works	lb.	.46 -	—
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).			
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).			
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms.	lb.	.17¼-	—
24% Pb, dms.	lb.	.26¾-	—
Solid, 30% Pb, dms.	lb.	.23¼-	—



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Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .19 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .17½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lecithin, edible, tech., unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 100-lb. package, works lb. 6.45 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.20
dl-Leucine, dms., works ..... lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, gran., bls. ..... lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. ..... lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lilac oil ..... lb. 1,500.00

Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge.

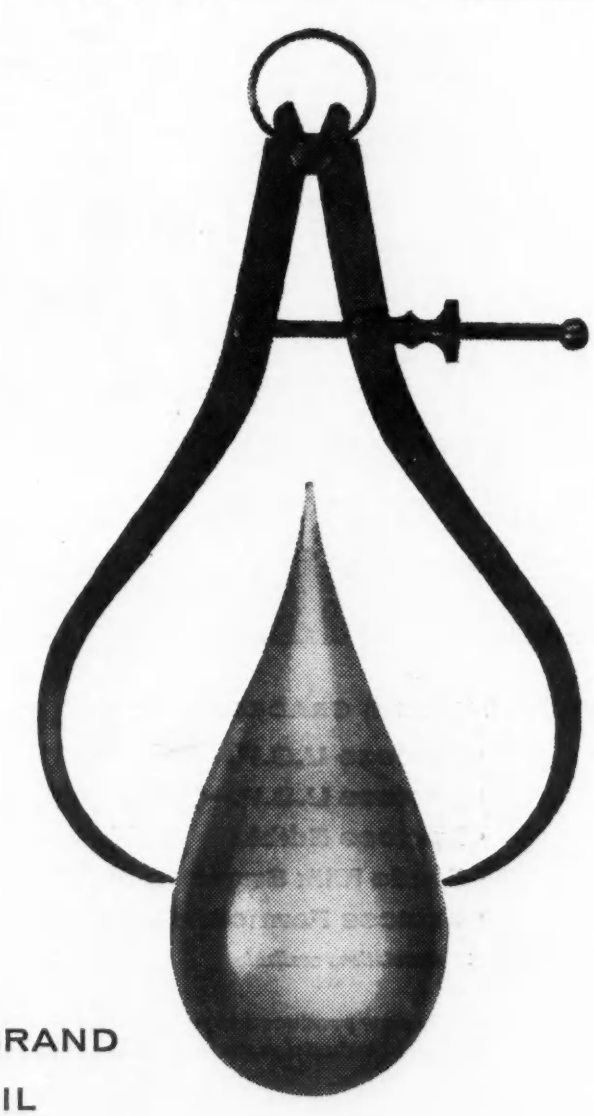
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, cns ..... lb. 5.75 - —
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 5.75 - —
Expressed, West Indian, cns ... lb. 7.75 - 8.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.45 - 4.25
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works .... lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 2.65 - 4.50
96-98%, dms. ..... lb. 3.25 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works .... lb. 2.75 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lindane, tech., to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd. lb. 2.13 - —
100-lb. dms., 5,000-lbs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd. lb. 2.18 - —
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd. lb. 2.20 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Without leaves, bls. ..... lb. .42 - .45

Linseed meal, expeller, 22% bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 53.00 -53.50
Extracted, 34% bulk, same basis. ton. 53.50 -54.00
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1680- —
dms., l.c.l., New York .... lb. .1770- .1820
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis .... lb. .1320- —
tanks, New York ..... lb. .1431- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1481- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb higher.
Linseed oil, acid, dist., dms .. lb. .2030- —
Water-white, dms. ..... lb. .2330- —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .1425- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .1525- —
Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works .. lb. 33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald .. lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd .. lb. 1.29½- —
dms., ton lots to t.l., dlvd .. lb. 1.30 - 1.30½
Tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .67 - —
dms., t.l., same basis ..... lb. .73 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis .... lb. .76 - —
dms., smaller lots, f.o.b., plant, lb. .81 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots .. lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld .. lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .... lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd .. lb. 2.15 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd .. lb. 2.18½- —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd. ..... lb. 2.23½- —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs. lots or more, works, lb. 9.50 - —

Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld .. lb. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .73 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works .. lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots .. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works .... lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works ..... lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works ..... lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works ... lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. .98 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works .. lb. 1.50 - —
Resinated, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .09½- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls. ..... lb. .55 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works .. oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. .... lb. .35 - .40
Lycopodium, cs. ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.50
l-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms .. lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. ..... lb. 1.90 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. ..... lb. 1.65 - —
siftings, bls. ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms ..... lb. 9.00 -11.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Lunning, Nev ton. 39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis. ton. 49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l. same basis. ton 59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. ..... lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. ..... lb. .36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 86.25 - —
Chemical grade, deadburnt, standard grain, bulk., c.l., Chewelah, Wash. .. ton. 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, cs., jars lb. .95 - 1.00
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13½- .14
Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .15 - 16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l., works .. lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - .15
Hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 55.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... ton. 65.00 -80.00
Magnesium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works. lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works .. lb .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works .. lb. .35½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld on carlots .. lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works .. lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls .. lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works .. lb .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal .. 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots .. lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works .. lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms .. lb. .37½- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .25½- —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .22½- —
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Malic acid, tech., dms ..... lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots ..... lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .60 - —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd .... lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23¼- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb. lots and more, works .. lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works .. ton. 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ..... ton. 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis .. ton. 153.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.



IN
EXCHANGE BRAND
LEMON OIL

THE DIFFERENCE IS THE SAMENESS

Batch after batch...year after year...the same full, tangy taste and aroma of real California lemon!

You get uniformity—for sure—with Exchange Brand Lemon Oil, U.S.P., California Cold Pressed.

The Exchange Brand label represents over 40 years of experience in the citrus business...and the world's largest supplies of lemons. From these stocks, lemons are picked and chosen...and skillfully pressed and bulk blended for matchless uniformity.

Every container—from 7-pound tin to 385-pound drum—is packed and sealed in a spotless, modern plant. Every drop is guaranteed to be pure, U.S.P. quality oil—unadulterated, unsophisticated. Always look for the word "Exchange" on the tamper-proof container seal.

Exchange

LEMON OIL, U.S.P.
California Cold Pressed

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS SALES DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. by:
Dodge & Olcott, Inc., 180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., 76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.
Ungerer & Co., 161 Avenue of the Americas, New York 13, N.Y.

Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .35¾- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .41¼ —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. .38 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .29¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn. dms. lb. .37 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd., S. E ton.86.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.93.50 - —
Manganese tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .26½- —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb. .35 - .39
DRB, bgs. lb. .25 - .28
DK, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DK, dust, bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib. dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
fib. dms., to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms., single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms. lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide)
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf lb. .06¼- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs lb. 8.50 - —
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs lb. 8.30 - 8.40
Japanese, cs. lb.12.00 - —
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots lb. 4.25 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.03 - —
USP, gran. or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 3.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 6.97 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works. lb. 4.72 - —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.52 - —
Mercuric oxide, yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis. lb. 4.69 - —
tech., dms., 100 lbs lb. 4.35 - —
25-lb. fib. dm. lb. 4.38 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm. f.o.b. works lb. 8.22 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 209.00 -211.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, frt. equald. lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat, denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd gal. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .61½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
Methanol, syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd., Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .34 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.21.75 - —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, (calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.55 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - .24½

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
Methyl acetone, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .76 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. gal. .51 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.

Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .37 - —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., works. lb. 1.05 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.45
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld. lb. .62 - .65
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .89 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .79 - .82
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms. lb. .33 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min. 23,000 lbs., works. lb. .21¼- —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .23 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots. lb.27.75 -31.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .84 - —

Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.

Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms. lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram. bots gram. No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.30 - —
5-39 dm. lots, same basis lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.80 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.35 - —

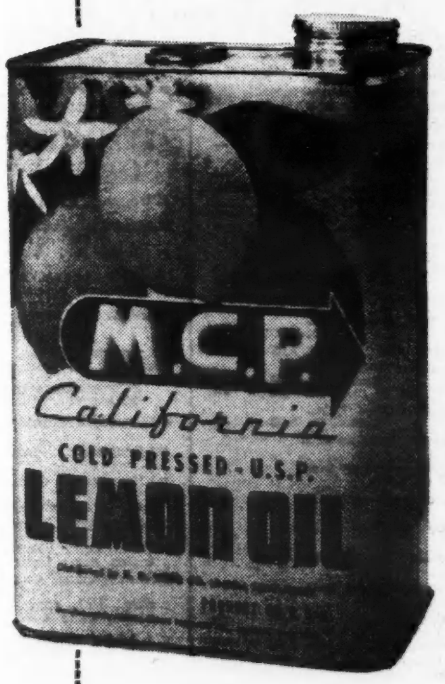
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - —

ONE LABEL — *First Grade Only*

ONE PRICE — *That Saves You Money*

. . . and Perfect Performance for *Every* Purpose!



M. C. P.

Pure
Unadulterated
California

LEMON OIL
U.S.P.

An *Exclusively First Grade Lemon Oil* . . . Cold Pressed in California . . . and *Packed by the Producer* to Assure Highest Quality

For nearly 30 years, Mutual Citrus Products Co. has been cold-pressing California lemon oil for distribution by others. Now, M.C.P. LEMON OIL is being *prepared and packed* under the M.C.P. label. There is only *one label* and *one* quality — *the highest* — for M.C.P. LEMON OIL. Yet, M.C.P. LEMON OIL costs you *less* . . . while providing a product that is unsurpassed for flavor, purity, and dependability . . . for *every* purpose.

Produced and Packed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS COMPANY
Since 1928 Growers and Processors of Citrus Products

Distributed by

MUTUAL CITRUS PRODUCTS CO.
424 South Atchison Street, Anaheim, Calif.

R. D. WEBB & CO., INC.
137 Boston Post Road, Cos Cob, Conn.

Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-gal. min., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —

b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 - —

Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).

Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).

Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).

Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —

Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —

Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c. higher.

Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12

Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673

Mineral oil, white, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .65 - —
50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., basis gal. .70 - —
tankscars, refy. gal. .49 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .65 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .70 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .49 - —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .50 - —
NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72 - —

Mineral oil, white, NF, 135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tankcars, rfy. gal. .56 - —
NF, 145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 78 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .62 - —

Mineral oil, white, USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .80½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 85½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .64½- —
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .82½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. .87½- —
tankcars, refy gal. .66½- —
USP, 340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. 87½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. 92½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .71½- —

(For f.o.b N. Y. add 2c. for tankcars; 2c. for c.l., and 3c. for l.c.l. non-ret. dms.).

Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —

Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140 F. flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —

Mink oil, dms. lb. 2.75 - —

Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).

MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lb. 6.30 - —

Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .09 - .09½
tanks, New York gal. .13½- —

Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 - —

Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —

Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —

Molybdic acid, 85%, dms., works, lb. 1.05 - 1.15

Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .935 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .905 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .90 - —

Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —

Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —

Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —

Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —

Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).

Monoethylortholuidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).

Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —

Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —

Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis.lb. .26 - —

Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —

Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.05 - —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —

Monosodium glutamate, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.07 - 1.15

Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).

Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .21 - .22
German, bgs. lb. .25 - .26

Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works, oz. 12.35 - —

Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —

Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —

Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —

Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —

Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).

Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 - 4.90
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Ketone, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 - 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 - 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 1.40 - —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11½- —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs lb. .08 - —

Mustard, oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 - 1.85

Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .28¼- .30¾
tanks lb. .27¼- —

Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .65 - .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).

Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).

Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —

Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06 - —
imp., 78°, bgs., large lots lb. .09½ Nom.
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —

Naphthalene, refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —

a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.02 - —

b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —

Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.00 - —

1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).

1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Nevile and Winther's acid).

1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).

1-Naphthol-3-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).

2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).

Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).

a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .52 - —

b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —

1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).

2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).

2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).

2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).

2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).

Naringin, fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —

Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.

Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00

Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 1-kilo basis activity gram. .25 - —
fib. dms., 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .30 - —

Tech., fib. dms. gram. .13½- —

Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —

Nerol, dms. lb. 4.75 - —

Neroli oil, NF, French, bots lb. 425.00 - 575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 - —

Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 - 2.85

Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.40 - —

Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. 78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73

Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 - —

Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls. lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- .30

Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo., dms., 100 kilos., dlvd kilo. 6.50 - —
dms., less than 100 kilos, dlvd. kilo. 6.60 - 7.00

Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
40%, manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).

Niger seed, bgs. lb. .10¼- —

Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —

Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys., c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys., extra, l.c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
dms., frt. alld lb. .99 - —

m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —

o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —

o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs. lb. 1.35 - —

p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —

o-Nitroanisole, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb. .36 - —

p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. .72 - —

Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —

p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —

4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —

Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .46

Nitrocellulose, spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27

2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —

Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .22½- —

Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald, N unit. 1.26 - —

Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va lb. .065 - —
Cyls., t.l., min. 5 tons, same basis lb. .07½- —
Cyls., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .15 - —

Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 - 5.00

Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago, works, unit-ton. 2.95 - —

Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .25 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —

Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —

o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —

p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —

1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —

2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.

m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. 16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .13 - —

p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —

m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —

Nonylphenol, dms., c.l, frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19½- —

Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.

Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.36 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.30 - —

Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.00 -12.00
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.00 -12.00

Nux vomica, bls. lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 - .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).

Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .46 - .48

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .15¾- —

1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1—lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —

Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25

Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).

tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —

Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —

Octyl phenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liq., dms. lb. .16 - .16½
tanks lb. .14 - —

Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .17½- .20
tanks lb. .15 - —
S.d., dms. lb. .16¼- .18¾
tanks lb. .13¾- —

Oleo oil, extra, dms. lb. .14¾- —

Oleostearine, dms. lb. .12½- .12¾

Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).

Olibanum gum, siftings, cs. lb. .15 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30

Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 - 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 - 9.50

Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, duty-paid gal. 2.25 - 2.35

Olivine, crude, works ton.12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton.15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton.20.00 - —

Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz.19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz.21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz.21.65 - —

Orange oil, sweet distilled, Calif., cns., dms. lb. .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb. .35 - —
Expressed, Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - .90
Florida, cns., dms lb. .45 - .50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.25

Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Sweet lb. .28 - .30

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.30

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —

Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).

Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).

Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).

Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).

Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).

Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).

Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).

Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).

Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).

Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).

Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).

Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).

Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).

Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).

Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine).

Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).

Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).

Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).

Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).

Ouabain, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00

Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .53 - .55
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .61 - .62

Oxalic acid, bgs., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .18¼
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .18¼- .18¾
bgs., dms., smaller lots, works. lb. .19¼- .19¾

b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld lb. .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb. 1.03 - 1.14

Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms lb. .1440- .1540
tanks lb. .12¼- —

Palm oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .15¾- .19¼
tanks lb. .13¾- .14¼

Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 4.45 - 6.00

Papain, powd., bots. lb. 5.50 -10.00

Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20

Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35

Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .34 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .29 - —

Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).

Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).

Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).

Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).

Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).

Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).

Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).

Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).

Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).

Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).

Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).

Paracresol (see p-Cresol).

Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).

Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).

Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.21 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.36 - —

Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- —

Paraffin, fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy. gal. .14 - —

Paraffin wax (see Paraffin).

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —

Paraldehyde, tech., 96%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- —

Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).

Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld. lb. .84 - —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paris green, dealers, 100 lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 5.50 - 6.50
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 1.00 - —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Peanut meal, old process, 45%, bgs., f.o.b. mills ton 57.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton 51.00 - —
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .16 - —
Refd., dms. lb. .21¼- .21½
tanks lb. .19¼- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., bbls. lb. 2.05 - 2.06
Dom., tech., powd., 150 jelly grade, bbls. lb. 1.28 - —
Imp., Danish, bbls., ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .021 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .023 - —
Pennyroyal oil, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Pentachlorophenol, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .29
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs. lb. .37½- —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs. lb. .80 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms. lb. .70 - .75
Imp., USP, bls. lb. .85 - —
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.60
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.25
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms. lb. 2.40 - —
Petrolatum, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10125-.11375
tanks, refy. lb. .05875- —
Extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .09125-.10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Petrolatum, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .08625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10625- .12
tanks, refy. lb. .06735- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11125- .125
tanks, refy. lb. .06875- —
Petrolatum, USP, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07125- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .095 - .10375
tanks, refy. lb. .04875- —
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

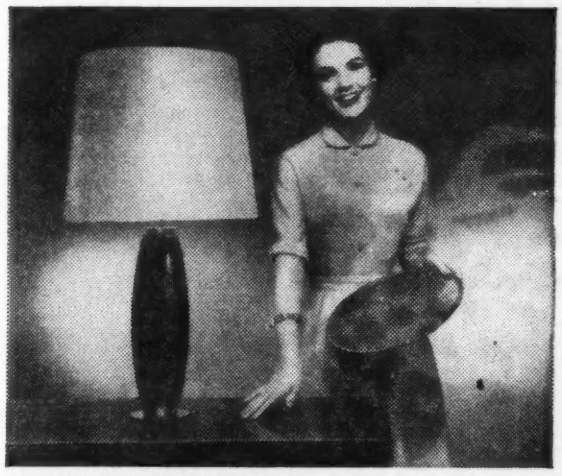
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb .91 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld. lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .16¾- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%) non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
30°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenol, 30°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis. lb .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .18¼- —
dms., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb. dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb. dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd. lb. .44 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l., same basis lb .47 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
fib. dms., l.t.l. same basis lb. .46 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.35 - —
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.23 - 1.75

dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .41 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .42½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml. fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.55 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 - 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb. 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E. lb. 1.80 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E. lb. 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .48 - .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .23¾- .26
nubs, bgs. lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb. .20 - .24
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib. dms., works lb. 10.45 - —

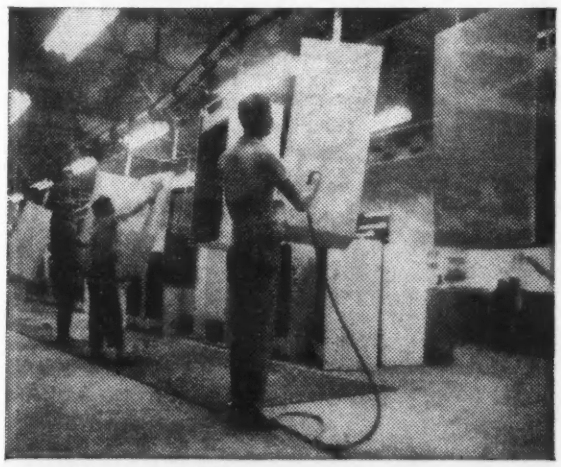
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15¼- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines. short-ton. 5.298 - —
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis. short-ton. 5.648 - —
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis. short-ton. 6.223 - —
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis. short-ton. 7.128 - —
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis. short ton. 8.018 - —
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at $2.37 per bbl. and labor at $1.50.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis. 100 lbs. 7.23 - 7.73
tanks, t.w., works. 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.10 - 9.35
tanks, t.w., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, t.w., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20¼
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
Solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12½- .13¼
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., ca., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .23
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .24
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .22¼
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .65 - —

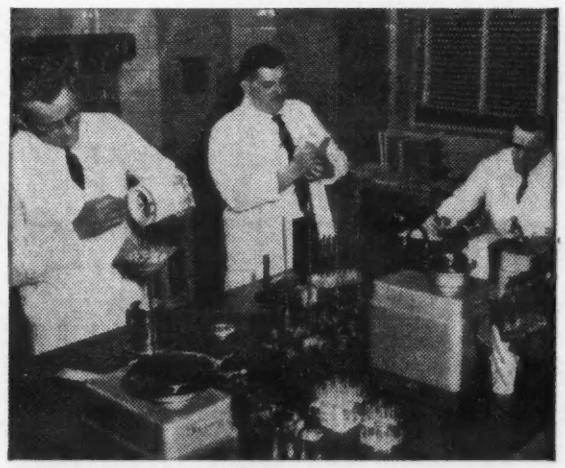


METHYL ETHYL KETONE — A solvent used in the manufacture of many lacquers and shellacs — it assures durable surface coatings for fine furniture. Of high purity and low acidity, it provides maximum solvent power at minimum cost.

DICYCLOPENTADIENE — Used as an extender for drying oils in varnish manufacture, it reduces the cost of the finished product. As a modifier for semi-drying oils, it upgrades them by approaching drying oils in reaction and drying time.



NEW BUTON* RESINS — Formerly called C-Oil and Butoxy Resins, they are highly compatible with a broad range of modifiers and solvents. Their properties include excellent adhesion, high gloss and high abrasion resistance.



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ENJAY CHEMICAL COMPANY

A DIVISION OF HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY

ENJAY PETROCHEMICALS

Phthalocyanine Blue—Potassium Prussiate Yellow

Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.52 - —
Pythalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb. 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb. 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .42 - .46
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .422 - .46½
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- .43
b-Picoline, 98%, dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., f.o.b., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l., same basis lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb. .44 - —
Pigment green B, kgs. lb. 1.50 - —

Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 5.25 - —
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 5.15 - —
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs. lb. .69 - —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .57 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb. 3.75 - 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. New York. lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist., dms., ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms., dlvd. lb. .188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberoca oil).
Pinetar, retort, dms., c.l., works lb. .0611- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0684- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0795- —
tanks, works lb. .0511- —
Pinetar oil, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .0611- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .0684- —
dms., c.l., ex whse., New York. lb. .0795- —
tanks, works lb. .0511- —
NF, rectified, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .41½- —
Pinetar oil, refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York lb. .36½- —
Pink root, bls. lb. 1.75 - —

Piperazine, anhyd., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.23 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. .86 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .89 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.06 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. 2.55 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 - 5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 81.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb. 12.50 - —
Poke root, bls. lb. .19 - .23
Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .53 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Nubs, bgs. lb. .37 - .40
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .17 - —
Polish, bgs. lb. .18 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.15 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¼
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb. bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb. 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Potassium bromate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .52 - .62
Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
Dom., tech., powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom., hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .13¼- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .16¾- —
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF, powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton. 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton. 33.50 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. 32.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - .22
USP, gran., dms. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd., 250-lb dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .44 - .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms., smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP, cryst., gran., or powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.40 - —
Potassium manure salt, min. 20% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works. unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran., dms., lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms. lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .33 - .35
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 24.80 -26.00
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .34 - .36
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton. 25.40 -26.40

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 -19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton. 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 311.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse ton. 316.00 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .18½
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).

Offering you big company facilities with

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PITT-CONSOL'S ability to cut through red tape to assure prompt delivery is just one of many conveniences available to you that normally are associated only with smaller producers of chemicals. When you specify PITT-CONSOL you also get high purity products produced under the latest technical methods—precisely controlled . . . Abundant raw materials of petro-chemical and coal tar origin, backed by the research and resources of one of the largest companies in the coal industry, safeguard continuity of supply and service to you.

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HIGH PURITY PHENOLS, CRESOLS, CRESYLIC ACIDS • RUBBER CHEMICALS • ARYL MERCAPTANS

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works..100 lbs. 6.15 - —
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works..100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works..100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Potassium silicate, glass grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.17.30 -18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works..100 lbs.17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works..100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works. lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .793 - .866
Potassium sulfate, min. 50% K₂O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works..unit-ton. .62½- .64½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1959.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms..lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., dms..lb. .18½- —
NF VII, powd., dms..lb. .16 - .17
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works..lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works..lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works..lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works..lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward..ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., works E..lb..42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis..lb. .43¼- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works..lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .52½- .58
Pregnenolone, bots. ..gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. ..gram. No prices.
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, antibiotic grade, dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 2.25 - —
USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld..lb. 2.40 - —
dms., 500 lbs..lb. 2.45 - —
dms., 100 lbs..lb. 2.50 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots..gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots..gram. No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms. ..lb.24.30 -27.00
b-Propriolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis..lb. .90 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .87 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works..lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - .15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, dlvd..lb. .11½- .12½
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works..lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hydroxbenzoate, USP, dms..lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more..kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots..kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. 1.255 - —
n-Propylene dichloride, consumers', dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .18¾- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs..lb. .30 - .35
Blonde, bgs. ..lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. ..lb. .42 - .45
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .03¾- .04¼
bgs., smalder lots..lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs, ton lots..lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots..lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs..ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. ..ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs..lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works..lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works..lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works, gal. 9.60 - 9.80
Pyrethrum liquid, 100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works..gal.45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works..lb.11.00 -11.35
purif, 20%, dms., works..lb.11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald..gal. 2.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..gal. 2.70 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .69½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .70 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .65 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works..kilo.175.00 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 5.00 - 6.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works..lb. 3.50 - —
Pyrogallol, NF, 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots..lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips ..lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs..lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm..oz. .74½- —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm..oz. .3105- —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2330- —
Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3030- —
Quinine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .2575- —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .50 - —

R

R salt paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. .98 - —
Powd., frt. alld. 100% basis..lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms..lb. .15 - .15½
tanks..lb. .13 - —
Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs, works..lb. 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red toner, Lake C, alizarine, bbls., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Reserpine, cryst., bots..gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .77¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .78½- —
USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
Rhatany root, bgs..lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works..lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs..lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans..lb.42.00 -51.00
Synthetic ..lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs..lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. ..lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .14½- —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd..kilo.38.00 - —
Riboflavin, USP, readily soluble, lots, dlvd..kilo.13.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.104.50 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .14 - .14½
tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .12 Nom.
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate)
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots..lb. 8.39 - —
Turkish, bots. ..lb.560.00 -750.00
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, ens., dms..lb. .97 - 1.40
Spanish, tech., ens., dms..lb. .50 - 1.20
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works..unit-lb. .12 - —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works. unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse..lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis..lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York..gal. .19 - —
Group 3 ..gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas ..gal. .155 - —
Rue oil, bots..lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo.13.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots..kilo.13.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo..kilo.14.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —

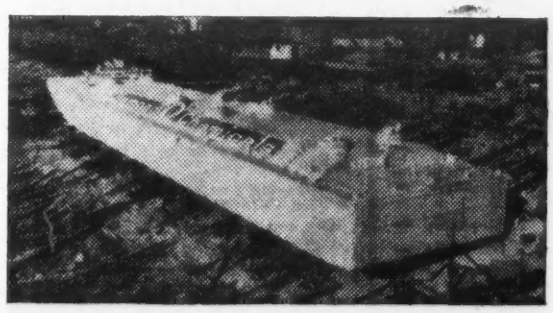
S

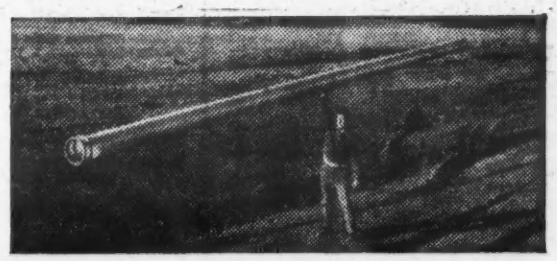
S acid, bbls., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .42 - .46
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. 2.50 - —
USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.40 - —
dms., smaller lots..lb. 1.50 - —
USP, powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.45 - —
dms., smaller lots..lb. 1.55 - —

HOW HERCULES HELPS...

ON THE BEACH—Fun in the sun can easily become a nuisance when insect pests attack. But there's no problem when you use this beach roll made by the Julee Manufacturing Corp. The roll is impregnated with Metadelphene* Hercules diethyltoluamide—the most effective insect repellent yet devised. That's why Metadelphene has become the leading choice for all types of repellents—including lotions, sprays, creams, and roll-ons.
*Hercules trademark

KEEP A BARGE "SHIPSHAPE"—Paints based on Parlon®, chlorinated natural rubber, were specified during the construction of this modern chemical carrying barge. Diamond Alkali Company found that Parlon, made by Hercules, is resistant to chemical corrosion and salt spray, and easy to apply and easy to maintain.





MAKE BETTER TUBING—This 33-foot length of Spiralloy® filament-wound, resin-bonded glass fiber is made by Young Development Division of Hercules. It weighs only 65½ pounds. It's flexible but won't dent, and most important of all, Spiralloy is lighter than aluminum and stronger than steel, an amazing strength-to-weight ratio.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
900 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware
CHEMICAL MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY
HERCULES

Saccharin, USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 1.53 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb. .1755- .18
tanks, Atl. Coast lb. .1555- —
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb.20.50 - —
Safrol, dms. lb. .65 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb. .15 - —
Italian, cns. lb. .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots. lb.15.50 -17.00
Dalmatian, cns. lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Spanish, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., plant, frt. equald lb. 1.23 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.05 - —
Salicylic acid, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .44¾- —
Salicylic acid, USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .51¾- —
200-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .54¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .53¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .56¾- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .58¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .61¾- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.20 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb. .55 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb. .75 - .76
Sandalwood oil, cns. lb.20.50 - —
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 - —
lb. No stocks.
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms. lb. .45 - —
Nat., dom., dms. lb. 1.40 - —
Savory oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .85 - —
Powd., bgs., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 - —
Sebacic acid, CP, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs., c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 7.00 - —
Senega root, bls lb. 3.00 - —
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 - .22
siftings lb. .16 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .22 - —
No. 2, bls lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bls lb. .14 - —
pods, bls. lb. .28 - —
powd., bbls. bxs lb. .17 - —
Serpentaria root,, bls lb. 6.50 - —
Sesame oil, USP, dms lb. .38 - .39
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs lb. .19 - —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .24 - —
nat., bgs. lb. .14 - —
Salvadorian, Nat., bgs lb. .16 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .30½
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 - .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots. lb. .34 - .37
superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .32 - .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 - —
tanks, works gal. .25 - —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 3,000-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots., 250-500 oz., same basis. oz. 67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 - —
Strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns lb.40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls lb. .30 - .35
Powd., bls. lb. .35 - .40
Whole, bls. lb. .20 - .25
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
Soda, caustic, flake, 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 - 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 - —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 - —
Sodium antimoniate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, dms., any quantity.
Sodium arsenite, 90% pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, leaders, dms., ton lots or more, works lb. .17½- —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .18 - .19
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo dms., f.o.b. works kilo.10.00 - —
10-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.35 - —
5-kilo dm., same basis kilo.10.75 - —
1-kilo bot., same basis kilo.11.00 - —
Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
USP, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 - —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb. higher.
Sodium bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
Soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb.19.90 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.33.00 -40.00
Sodium borohydride, stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb. lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 - —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 - —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works. lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 - .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Sodium chromate tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .62 - —
NF VIII, gran, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 - 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., works, 20,000-lb. lots lb. .176 - —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb. lots lb. .188 - —
dms., same basis, 1,000 to 4,900-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 - —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .47 - .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs., smaller lots lb. .14¼- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.lb. 5.50 - —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .64 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point. lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 - —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots. lb .23½- .28
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .99 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 1.98 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - 6.50
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.25 -11.25
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. ton.210.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.13.93 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs.15.18 -17.18
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l., works. lb. .21 - —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
Sodium metasilicate pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 - .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 - .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .72 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton.48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works. 100 lbs.12.35 - —
99%, bgs., works 100 lbs.15.40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentabarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 - —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP, IX., gran., dms lb. .52 - .53
NF, powd., dms. lb. .55 - .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.35 - 9.40
Dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.75
Dibasic, duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.40 -10.00
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.45 -10.05
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .34½- —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 12.35
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.81 - —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 9.21 - 9.71
Sodium salicylate, USP, dms., 1,000-lbs. or more lb. .78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms.lb. .81½- —
Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60
Sales zones are (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south point of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 - —
47° Be., 1:29.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
52° Be, 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
Solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .725- —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .652 - .712
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton.54.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.32.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms. lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.130.00 - —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech., anhyd., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., anhyd., photo grade, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
Sodium thiosulfate, tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.16 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.56 - 9.06
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.32 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium - formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°-360°F. b.r., 14°-16°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .29 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355°-420°F. b.r., 17°-18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .30 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, partial aromatic, 211°-265°F. b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
286°-340°F. b.r., 22°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —
319°-380°F. b.r., 27°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .27 - —
322°-395°F. b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .28 - —
Sorbital, powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .38 - .39
Soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .35 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitan tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41

Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
tanks, works..lb. .16¼- —
cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .25 - .26

Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .23¼- .23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. .20¼- .29½

Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur..ton.50.00 - —

Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .09¼- —
Foots, soapstock, acid 95%, tanks, N. Y..lb. .05¼- —
Refd., alkali, dms..lb. .1355- .1380
tanks..lb. .1155- —
Clarified, dms..lb. .1303- .1330
tanks..lb. .1105- —
Salad, dms..lb. .13¼- .13½
tanks..lb. .11¼- —

Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., lb. .17 - .19½
tanks..lb. .14½- —
S. D., dms..lb. .15¾- .18¼
tanks..lb. .13¼- —

Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more..oz. .80 - —

Spearmint leaves, dom., bls..lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms..lb. 8.00 - 9.50

Sperm oil, bleached, winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1575- .1675
tanks..lb. .1375- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1475- .1575
tanks..lb. .1275- —

Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs..lb. .31 - .33
Cakes, cs..lb. .32 - .34

Spruce oil, cns., dms..lb. 2.10 - 3.55

Squill, white, bls..lb. .16 - .18
Powd., bbls., bxs..lb. .17 - .20

St. John's bread, edible, bls..lb. .17 - —

Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .822 - .844
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd..lb. 1.11 - 1.12
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. 1.02 - 1.274
Hydrous, cryst., dms., works..lb. .88 - .89
Stannous sulfate, dms., works..lb. 1.073 - 1.093
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)
Staves acre seed, bgs..lb. .60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed bgs..lb. .15¾- .18¼
Single-pressed, bgs.,..lb. .15¼- .17¾
Triple-pressed, bgs..lb. .17½- .20

Stearine, oleo (see Oleostearine.)

Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York..gal. .18 - —
tanks, Houston..gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3..gal. .12875- —

Stramonium leaves, bgs..lb. .13 - —
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk, gram. .035 - .036
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. E..lb. .92 - —

Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works..lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works..lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works..lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib. dms., dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms..lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works, ton.56.70 -66.15

Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP).
Strophanthin K, bots..oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs..lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax gum, USP, cs..lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .14½- —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l..lb. .1501- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .1701- —
tanks, bulk, same basis..lb. .1251- —

Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of crude oil at the well, cost of petroleum refining labor, and prices in the three major sections of the Wholesale Commodity Price Index.

Styrolyl acetate, bots..lb. 1.10 - —
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld..lb. .62 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis..lb. .63 - .75
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd..lb. .51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .52 - —
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy..E. lb. .0970- —
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd..lb. .33½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis..lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd..lb. .35½- —
l.t.l., dms., same basis..lb. .37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.00 - —

Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sugar cane, wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works..lb. .60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot..lb. .65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms..kilo. 8.80 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms..kilo. 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms..kilo. 6.61 - 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms..kilo. 8.15 - 9.25

Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms..kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms..kilo.22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms..kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X, dms..kilo. 5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms..kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms..kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms..kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works..100 lbs.16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works..100 lbs.17.50 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works, 100 lbs.14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works..100 lbs.16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide, NF, reg., 1,000 lb., frt. equald..lb. 1.50 - —
NF, fib. dm., frt. equald..lb. 1.55 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms..kilo.16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins..kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms..kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms..kilo. 6.25 - 6.90
NF X, powd., dms..kilo. 5.50 - 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 2.35 - —
Sulfur, comi., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 2.80 - —

Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports..long-ton.25.00 - —

Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos..long-ton.24.00 - —

Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 5.65 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.70 - —

Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.70 - —
98-100%, passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
refd., bgs., mines..100 lbs. 4.90 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines..100 lbs. 4.00 - —

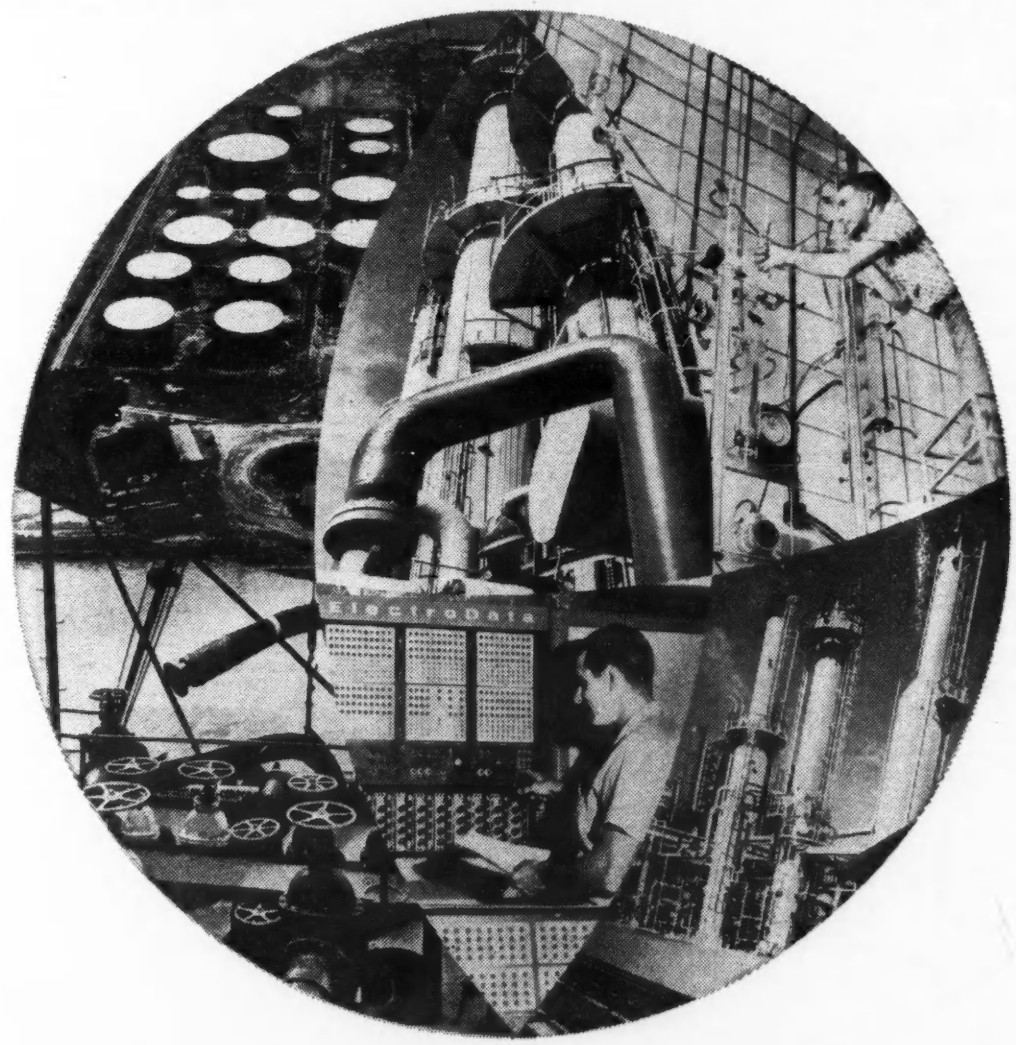
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .04½- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald..lb. .10 - .12
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .0533- —
tanks, works..lb. .045 - —

Sulfur dioxide, refrigeration, cyls., dlvd..lb. .23 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .05¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .06¼- —
tanks, same basis..lb. .04½- —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works..ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works..ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works..ton.23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works..ton.23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works..ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .12¾- —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers', cbys., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works..ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works..ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks works..ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 - .93
bulk, f.o.b. vessel at Fla. unit-ton. 1.03 - —

Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla., unit-ton. 1.00 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns..lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns..lb. 2.00 - 3.03

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. 1.25 - —
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York..ton.28.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..ton.31.00 -36.00
fibrous, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York..ton.31.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..ton.34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95%, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l works..ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works..ton.80.00 - —
ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.19.40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works..ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines..ton.20.00 -35.00



Delhi's Sphere of Petrochemical Activity

Higher purity products...faster and more personal service...modern manufacturing facilities...expert technical service and a willingness to serve you better....These are the benefits you get from the Delhi Sphere of Petrochemical Activity.

Delhi-Taylor can now supply you with high purity nitration grade benzene and toluene, 5° xylenes, higher boiling range aromatics and aliphatic solvents for the paint, textile, insecticide and other chemical industries.

DELHI

CHEMICAL DIVISION

DELHI-TAYLOR OIL CORPORATION

CORRIGAN TOWER, DALLAS 1, TEXAS
415 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
CORPUS CHRISTI • CHICAGO • CHARLESTON, S.C. • BATON ROUGE • HOUSTON

Tall oil, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .04½
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- .07¼
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
tanks, works lb. .04½- .05¼
Tall oil, refd., depending upon grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼- .09
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .07½- .09¼
tanks, works lb. .05¼- .06¾
Tall oil acids, dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08¼
tanks, works lb. .05 - .06
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08½- —
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks. lb. .06 - .06½
fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer lb. .06½- —
dms., f.a.s. lb. .07⅞- .07½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .06½- .06¼
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05½- .05¼
Prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .05¾- .05⅞
Special tanks, dlvd. lb. .05½- .05⅝
Sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08½- .08¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10½- .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .13¼- .15¾
tanks lb. .10¾- —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .14¾- .17¼
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14½- .15½
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms. lb. 4.75 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk. unit-ton. 5.25 - 5.75
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
NF, powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
Tar acid oil, 25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs., 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms. lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms. lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.70 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., d.vd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophospha.e, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn lb. .32½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. W. of Denver lb. .32 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms., 500-lbs. works lb. 6.45 - —
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works, lb. 3.80 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib., dms., frt. alld kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .72 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 275.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Thyme leaves, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.25
NF, white, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.60
Tech., white, cns. lb. .40 - 1.85
Thymol, fib. dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 3.06 - —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs. f.o.b. works lb. 7.40 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.04 - —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton. 180.00 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 205.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis, ton. 215.00 - —

Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.

Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14¾- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l. lb. .78 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .81 - —
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots. kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots. kilo. 109.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo. 99.00 - —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots. kilo. 90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 22.50 -24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

TOLUOL

Toluel quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine, hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .25 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb. more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .83 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs, works lb. 1.70 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.50 - —
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb. 1.30 - —
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.90 - 3.95
No. 2, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.75
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.25 - 3.40
USP, powd., bbls. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Triacetin dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .985 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .52½- —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
dms, l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¼- —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tricresyl phosphate, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .36½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½- —
Triethyl nitrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .46¼- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .26 - —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Trimethyloipropane, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
Trioxanes, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .40 - —
bgs., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½- —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E gal. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented tankwagons, 1,000 gals. min. frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —

Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.

Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Tryptophane, fib., dms., works lb. 55.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., c.l., New York lb. .24¾- .25½
tanks, imported, N. Y. lb. .23½- .23¼
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .22⅝- —
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 - .50
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .54 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - .39½
Jobbing types, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½- .07¾
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- .08
Umber pigment, burnt, turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .08¼- —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾- .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½- .08¾
Undecyienic acid, dms. lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E ton. 125.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. ex whse. ton. 145.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton. 103.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs. lb. .32 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.38 - —
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. .19½- .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 11.25 - —
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 11.50 - —
whole, tins lb. 12.00 - —
Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. lots lb. 3.10 - —
100-lb. fib. dms., cns. 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475- —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 17.25 -17.50
Haitian, cns. lb. 14.50 -15.50
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd lb. .18 - —
Zone 2, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .18¼- —
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 2, tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gals. dlvd lb. .19 - —

Zone 1 is all continental US except zone 2, zone 2 comprises Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works lb. .125 - —
Vinyl ether USP, anethesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27¼- —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, lb. .16½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, f.o.b. dest. frt. prepaid lb. .14 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½- —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitiamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼- —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.

Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram. 95.00 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots. on 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.14 - —
0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. 1.14 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram. 85.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 109.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate, NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo, dms., frt. alld. gram. .90 - —
0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo dms., frt. alld. gram. .90 - —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D_3 (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
dms., 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.05 - —
dms., 5-24-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb. 2.15 - —
Watchung-type reds., bbls lb. 1.95 - —

WAXES

Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal. 12.25 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .21 - .22
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.50 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .22 - —
Thin, rossed, bls. lb. .22 Nom.
Wintergreen oil, USP nat. northern, cns. lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat. southern cns lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls. lb. .25 - —
Wollastonite fine bgs., c.l., works, ton. 39.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l, ex whse ton. 56.00 - —
Medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 44.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs. lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00

X

Xylene coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½- —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal .29½- —
Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Xylene, petroleum, indust., tanks f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .28½- —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd gal. .27½- .29
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½- —

—Continued on page 63

Heavy Chemicals

For those with spirits flagging as the summer business slowdown runs its course, there are indications in a canvas of trade sources, that that course may be run sooner than usual this year. Based on new orders and inquiries, these trade people are expecting a fair upturn in August. They find other evidence pointing to recovery in the fact that July shutdowns for vacation were so numerous this year. It's reasoned that if more plants were closed in July, more will be open in August.

But while the general languor lasts, it's only fair to point out the bright exceptions where chemical sales are holding there own. Anyone doing business with the paper industry will be quick to point out that his operations fall within this category. The same is true of suppliers to the aluminum industry. Water fluoridation business, of course, is steady, and this helps to underpin the sodium silicofluoride market. Glass-making and tin plating are other fields that have kept fairly active this summer.

Steel unfortunately is showing no serious inclination to climb off its rock-bottom production rate. And observers are now seen retreating from earlier optimistic positions with new predictions that the 70 percent-of-capacity mark is a target better suited to fall than summer.

The touchy pricing pictures native to this market haven't, at least, been further strained by the slowdown in Pittsburgh. That is, sulfuric acid shading on the East Coast is following about the same pattern that prevailed in a cheerier season. Discounts in sulfur, too, have neither deepened nor spread.

Mercury last week was steady at its recently reduced price level, and tin continued to show good strength at its comparatively high current tag.

The American Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended July 30, at 91.2 percent of theoretical capacity as compared with the revised figure of 91.9 percent for the previous week and 94.3 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 7, 1959
106.81	106.81	106.87	104.84

For Current Prices See Page 11

Acids

Hydrogen Chloride—For readers who may have missed the announcement about a month ago, hydrogen chloride is now available at a discount of 10 cents a pound for consumers who use their own cylinder trailers and take at least 100,000 pounds of materials annually. Where sellers' trailers are used the price remains unchanged at 25 cents a pound. OPD's listing of 45 cents a pound applies to less than carlot quantities.

Hydrochloric Acid—Readers will find in the news section of this issue a discussion of an interesting process devised by an engineer in the carbon tetrachloride field, which if adopted by the trade would reduce the amount of byproduct muriatic now coming onto the market from that source.

As adoption of the process, involving large scale conversion of existing carbon tet plants and construction of new ones, would take a minimum of five years and as much as ten, no immediate impact on the acid market is possible even if carbon tet producers react favorably.

In the present market, throttled as it is by summer doldrums, byproduct acid is found to be more of a nuisance to primary producers than it is in seasonally active months. Add to the problems of summer the unusually low current operating rate of the steel industry and the result is a picture something less than bright.

Hydrofluoric—Aluminum production is staying out several lengths ahead of every other horse in the economy with the result that HF markets are at least that much ahead of those for the other big industrial acids, say trade sources.

Nitric—Lagging steel business, hardly any fertilizer sales, and summer doldrums. Totaled up, they spell out a slow market picture for nitric acid, said one trade source.

Sulfuric—Spotty pricing continues along the eastern seaboard, but sources in the trade say that the picture hasn't been made worse by the currently low operating rate of the steel industry.

American Iron & Steel Institute estimated last week's output at 1,570,000 net tons, or 55.1 percent of capacity, which if it turns out to be correct would represent a fair advance over the previous week's actual total of 1,520,000 tons, or 53.3 percent of capacity.

For perspective, the Institute notes that output in the comparable week a month ago amounted to only 1,203,000. That was the July 4 week. Output a year ago was running at 318,000 tons as the marathon steel strike ran its course.

Bases and Salts

Aluminum Sulfate—Production and sales are stepping along briskly as the paper industry continues to operate above or around the 90 percent-of-capacity mark. This has protected the market from the undertow of summer influences emanating from industrial chemical accounts.

Calcium Chloride—In areas of the country where dust control provides an important outlet for this chemical the summer so far has proved to be damper than usual and sales have suffered accordingly.

Caustic Soda—There is evidence in the form of new orders and inquiries, say trade sources, that August will bring a sharp improvement of business conditions. Even more plants than usual were closed this July, according to these sources, and from this they reasonably infer that fewer than usual will be closed in August.

Chlorine—Sales are slow with output trimmed accordingly.

Magnesium Chloride—A check with the trade reveals that little has changed in this market. The bulk of business is still done in 95 percent anhydrous and 99 percent hydrous material. Lower grades are available on inquiry.

Soda Ash—Glass making has held up better than other soda ash outlets this summer but not enough to erase the market's overall pallor, say sources close to the trade.

Sodium Siliocofluoride—The fluoridation business has been a big help to this market as well as to the teeth of people using the fluoridated water. Besides increasing sales, it has helped to stabilize sales, with the result that the deep dip of summer has been softened to a mild downward curve.

Lime—Lime sold and used in May totaled 1,064,139 tons, slightly better than the 1,046,562 tons reported for April, and up sharply from last May's 895,422 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The May total included 817,765 tons of quicklime and 246,374 tons of hydrated.

By uses, the figure breaks down to 22,168 tons for agricultural purposes, 92,873 for construction, 776,839 for chemical and other industrial accounts, and 172,259 tons of refractory material (dead-burned dolomite).

Sulfur—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show production and shipments of sulfur during specified periods:

	May	*April*
Native production	420,290	424,421
Shipments	440,763	485,807
Sales*	466,159	469,002
Stocks†	3,719,898	3,765,767
Recovered production	59,125	55,750
Shipments	62,953	63,281
Sales*	62,034	63,933
Stocks†	111,921	114,830

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.

† Producers' stocks at mines or plants in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

The following figures, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show imports of Cana-

columbia southern chemicals

essential chemicals for all industries

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Chrome Chemicals • Ammonia
Sodium Bicarbonate • Muriatic Acid • Solvents
Titanium Tetrachloride • Hydrogen Peroxide
Barium Chemicals • Agricultural Chemicals
Calcium Hypochlorite • Reinforcing Pigments
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Heavy Chemicals

dian and Mexican sulfur into the United States during specified periods in long tons.

	May	*April*
Ore	19,866	5,327
In any form	65,104	74,367
Total	84,880	79,694
Dollar Value		
Ore	$438,856	$108,500
In any form	1,397,334	1,500,916
Total	$1,836,189	$1,609,416

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Net shipments of aluminum sheet and plate increased in June to total 127,071,000 pounds, up from 122,789,000 pounds in May, the Aluminum Association reports.

The total was comprised of 112,045,000 pounds of non-heat-treatable aluminum and 15,026,000 pounds of heat-treatable, the Association notes. Comparable figures for May were 107,170,000 pounds and 15,619,000.

Shipments of aluminum foil in June totaled 18,894,474 pounds, a slight advance over May's 18,414,061 pounds, the Association goes on to note.

For the first six months of the year, sheet and plate shipments totaled 700,063,000 pounds; and those of foil 112,336,497 pounds. The sheet and plate figure includes 608,063,000 pounds of non-heat-treatable material and 91,940,000 pounds of heat-treatable.

Figures are based on aluminum content only.

Mercury—Prices were unchanged at the lower levels posted two weeks ago: $209 to $211 a flask, large lots, prompt shipment. Sales were moderate to slow, with supply ample.

Silver—Quotations have been long unchanged at 91⅜c. a troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Market evinced good strength, hanging on to its comparatively high price tag of $1.04 a pound for straits metal, spot, Friday.

Zinc—Consumption of slab zinc totaled only 68,900 tons in May, continuing its summer's decline to the lowest level reached to date in 1960.

In brass products, consumption was up 8 percent, but the gain was more than offset by a 6 percent decline in zinc-base alloys and a 1 percent drop in galvanizing.

Stocks at smelters', according to the Mines Bureau, rose by better than 17,000 tons to a total of 165,000 tons by month's end, but consumers' stock declined, closing at 85,900 tons.

Imports of zinc in ores and concentrates, Mines notes, were at 49,200 tons, up 10,000 tons from the previous month.

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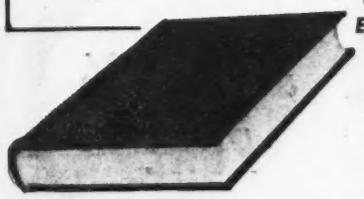

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Atlas Mineral to Absorb Processing Vessel Maker

Atlas Mineral Products Company, Mertztown, Pa., will absorb Chemical Linings, Inc., of Watertown, N.Y., on August 22 and operate it thereafter as an Atlas division. Both firms are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Electric Storage Battery Company, of Philadelphia.

Chemical Linings designs and constructs corrosion-proof processing vessels and structures for the pulp and paper industry and certain processing industries. Atlas is reportedly the nation's largest manufacturer of corrosion-proof cements and a leader in the field of corrosion control since 1892. For some time it has been a supplier to Chemical Linings.

Witco, 30 and Growing

—Continued from page 3

its output) boosted carbon black capacity by 50 million pounds annually.

And that's not all. Moving more firmly into overseas markets last year, Witco bought up remaining minority interests in its Canadian and English subsidiaries.

Then too, Witco Chemical (France) S.A.R.L. was set up as a subsidiary of Witco Chemical Company Ltd., to market Continental Carbon's European carbon black output of 56 million pounds annually.

Capping a busy '59 was allotment of $1.6 million for a major expansion of Ultra Chemical Works, the company's detergent division. A plant will be built on Witco's Chicago property.

Witco acquired Sonneborn for 300,000 shares of Witco stock. As a result of the acquisition, three Sonneborn officials have won places on Witco's board of directors. They are:

Rudolph G. Sonneborn, president of Sonneborn; Gustave Schindler, vice-president; and Dr. Henry Sonneborn, 3d, vice-president and secretary. In addition, Mr. Schindler and Dr. Sonneborn have joined Witco's executive committee.

Sonneborn's place in the Witco structure is that of an independently operated, wholly-owned subsidiary. Its staff will continue without change. Sonneborn plants are at Petrolia and Franklin, Pa., and Belleville, N.J.

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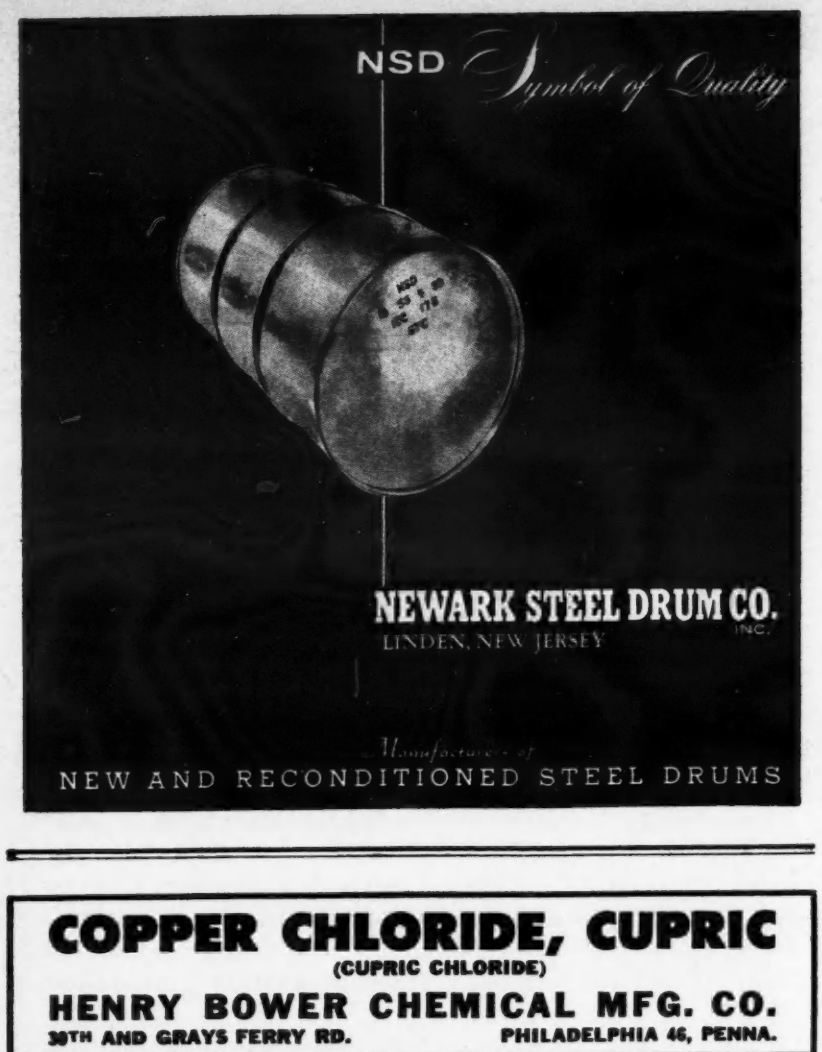

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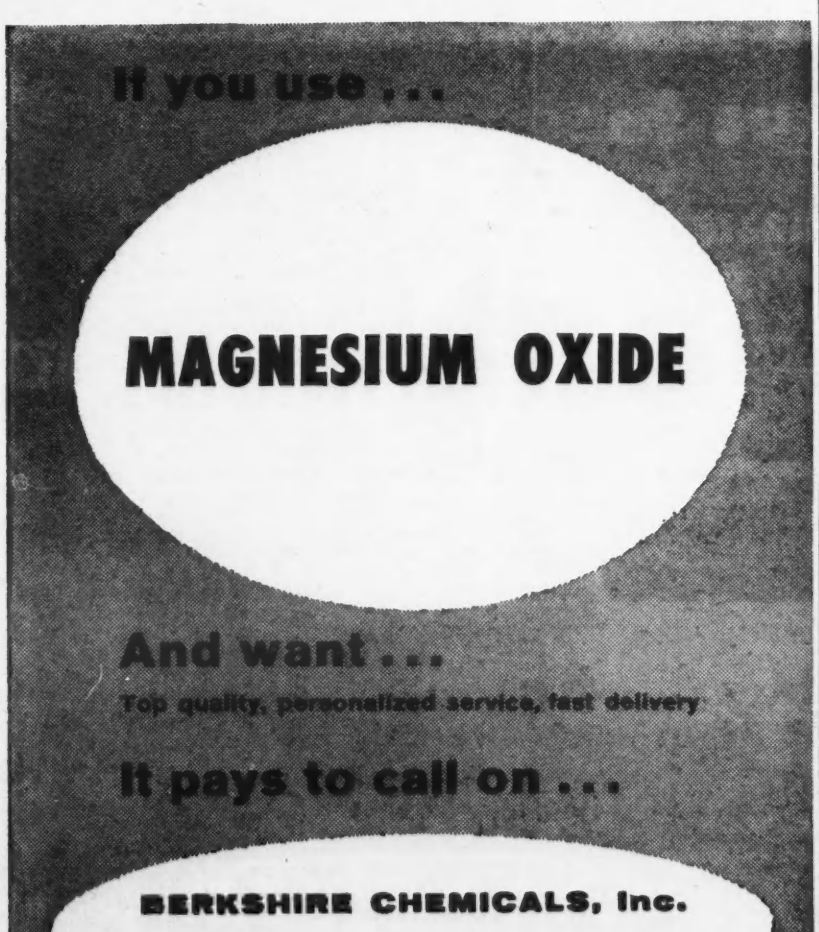
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Stepan Offers Flake Form Of P-Tertiary Butylphenol

Stepan Chemical Company is now offering through its industrial chemicals division a free-flowing flake form of p-tertiary butylphenol in 50-pound, glassine-lined, five-ply kraft bags. The molten form is available in insulated tanktrucks and tankcars. Flakes are described as white and over 98 percent pure, containing less than 1.5 percent ditertiary butylphenol.

Specifications are: Molecular weight, 150.2; melting point, 97 degrees centigrade, minimum; boiling point, 239 degrees centigrade; specific gravity of crystals, 1.03; and specific gravity, molten, 0.908.

Folic Acid Order

—Continued from page 3

Association which asked exemption of pre-natal preparations containing folic acid from the proposed regulation. The association said that it would be "a great mistake" to remove this important vitamin from the reach of pregnant women, except through prescription, when medical supervision through issuance of the prescription is unnecessary.

The association supported this view with statements from three technical advisers pointing out that it is a scientific fact that the requirement for folic acid by the human body is increased during pregnancy. Since pregnant women are generally of a younger age group, in which the occurrence of pernicious anemia is extremely unlikely, it was stated, there seemed to be little danger to public health in permitting unrestricted sales in these cases.

PMA complimented the agency for "choosing the normal and appropriate methods of handling this very complex and difficult problem" of regulating sales of the acid, having in mind some of the precipitous actions of the past year in other health areas undertaken by the Department of Health, Education & Welfare, which resulted in heavy losses to industry.

Among those commenting on the proposed regulation were: Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill.; Celo Laboratories, Inc., Barnesville, N. C.; Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. R. Squibb & Sons, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, Marion Laboratories, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.; American Cyanamid Company, New York; Dr. Chas. S. Davidson, Associate professor of medicine of Harvard Medical School; American Home Products Corporation, New York; Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D. C.; Rowell Laboratories, Inc., Baudette, Minn.; and Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich.

DuPont Explosives Dep't

—Continued from page 3

Dr. Madison Hunt as assistant director of the division. This will include the work done by the department at the eastern laboratory at Gibbstown, N. J., and the experimental station near Wilmington.

At duPont, the explosives department's research division has been renamed the research and development division and has been realigned into two sections, one to concentrate on pioneering research and the other on applied work and sales development.

Robert M. Cavanaugh, research director, will continue as head of the revised organization.

"A great deal of our future will depend on the new materials we can create," says Charles B. McCoy, general manager of the explosives department. "This reorganization will enable us to put greater emphasis on fundamental research. At the same time, the concentration on functions will help us to give improved technical service to customers and assistance to production."

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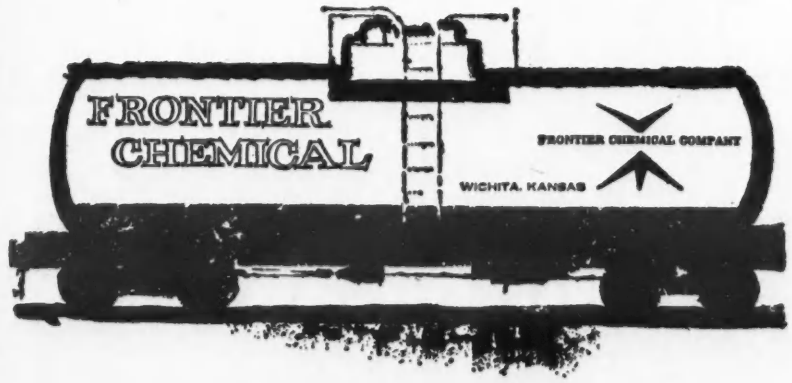

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Agricultural Chemicals

Current market activity is reported dull and slow and is expected to remain so until new crops are begun in the Fall. Due to lack of demand consumers are finding competitive prices the rule. Off-season schedules went into effect August 1 on ammonia, anhydrous and aqueous. Trade sources believe the discounted prices will create a brisk pace of business late in the month and in September as manufacturers will seek to cover full needs at the lower price ranges. Pesticides present a mixed range of activity with weather playing a role in volume of applications. Mississippi is reported off in consumption while the Southwest, particularly the Rio Grande Valley, is reported moving DDT briskly.

As reported by Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, the farm marketings physical volume index (1947-49 equals 100) reached 115 in June, 1960 as opposed to 104 in May and 108 in June 1959.

A major southern nitrogen producer has announced expansion plans along two lines.

The company, located in Georgia, is beginning a $1.3 million expansion of nitrogen production facilities at its main location.

In another move, the firm has acquired a company which operates anhydrous ammonia facilities in Georgia. The intention here, declares the buyer, is to invest funds in the acquired firm and thus enlarge the sales of anhydrous ammonia for direct application.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 7, 1959
109.97	109.97	109.97	111.14

For Current Prices see page 11

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia—Anhydrous ammonia exports in June totaled 11,973 short tons, valued at $860,519. Mexico imported 10,383 short tons valued at $739,657. Cuba received 1,502 short tons valued at $106,967 from the US.

Ammonium Nitrate—Trade activity is slow, report observers, and is of course not unnatural for this time of year.

It is expected that sales will begin to pick up late this month and reach fairly good volume in September when buying at price discounts will prevail.

Currently, the off season price in effect August 1 is $64 a ton. October 1 price will be $67 which is the reason a September spur in buying is expected. Price schedule for January 1, 1961 will be $70 a ton.

Ammonium Sulfate—June's exports totaled 16,459 short tons, valued at $485,462. Brazil and Cuba were the major recipients. Brazil's share was 7,242 short tons worth $205,356 while shipments to Cuba totaled 6,644 short tons valued at $167,225.

Animal Proteins—Market conditions for fishmeal and fishscrap continue unchanged from previous reports.

Quotations are unvaried although demand remains on the downside with sources reporting no evident possibility of improvement in the immediate future.

Nitrogen Solutions—The market is now entering what is described as the seasonal low point of the year. Mid-July and August are the traditional periods of nitrogen doldrums.

Midwest demand for direct use did hold up through July but is now beginning to diminish and should shortly be at its seasonal low.

Comparison with last year indicates that the current general level of activity is unchanged from a like period in '59.

It is expected that late August and September should see a full return to production as formulations are readied for manufacturers in order to meet the fall planting demands.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during May, 1960, with April's production figures supplied for comparison:

	Pounds	
	May 1960	April 1960
DDT	13,392,703	13,748,170
2,4-D*	3,722,377	**3,890,464
Ester & Salts	*3,198,483	**2,903,125
Acid equivalent	*2,218,989	**2,679,081
BHC	3,302,726	3,859,314
Gamma isomer	595,401	724,330
2,4,5-T	548,769	613,763

*Revised. **Partly Estimated.

Phosphate Rock—Bureau of Mines reports that phosphate rock sold or used in the US during 1959 set a record.

Mine production overall increased 6 percent to 49.2 million long tons. The Western states' production (Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming) increased 34 percent while Florida increased output 6 percent. In all, total marketable production reached a new high, 7 percent above 1958.

Sales and use registered a gain of 9 percent with apparent consumption estimated at over 13 million tons, 8 percent above 1958.

Imports in 1958 advanced 29 percent over the previous year. Curacao shipped 83 percent of all imported material to the US. US exports of materials was estimated by the Bureau at 13 percent above 1958.

Potassium Salts—Production and sales in 1959 were the highest on record, notes the Bureau of Mines. Output increased 11 percent and sales 6 percent over 1958. Consumption was estimated to be up 6 percent over the previous year and stocks 26 percent lower.

The Bureau reports that US exports of fertilizer and chemical grade potash climaxed an upward trend started in 1954 with a new record in 1959. Totals in 1959 were 13 percent above the previous year. Japan and Western hemisphere countries received 78 percent of all US shipments and, notably, shipments to New Zealand, Taiwan, South Africa and Australia doubled over 1958.

Sodium Nitrate—Peak application time has passed and the season for nitrate of soda and nitrate of soda-potash is considered about over.

With demand slumping seasonally, supply and inventory are tending to be long.

Current reports from the trade indicate that the price of $48 a ton in bags is firm and that there is no expectation of change.

Superphosphates—Presently slow in the off season cycle, demand for superphosphates is deemed average or normal for this period.

Run of pile material, under 22 percent a.p.a. pulverized, bulk, in carlots, Baltimore, per unit-ton ranges 90-93c.

F.o.b. vessel at Florida, per unit ton, is quote at $1.03.

Triplesuperphosphate in carlots, East Tampa, per unit ton, is quoted at $1.

Urea—Exports during June totaled 1,633 short tons valued at $141,539. Honduras received 847 short tons valued at $69,297 while Mexico imported 567 short tons valued at $48,588 from the US.

Pesticides

DDT—Market conditions for DDT are reported to be mixed in nature. In some regions weather conditions have hindered pesticide application. Mississippi is one of the areas mentioned frequently in this respect. Normally the Magnolia State requires considerable amounts of DDT, but this year producers comment that the hot, dry spell in the state has kept infestations below the seasonal average.

Other areas in the South are reporting average usage for pesticide formulations. Demand for DDT in the Rio Grande Valley and other Southwestern areas is reported very good.

Prices for DDT are described as firm and unchanged. The domestic market is not as strong as producers had hoped but exports are reported at high levels. Some producers feel it is the export trade in fact that is keeping the domestic market stable.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Becalmed in a Sargasso Sea for want of fresh trade winds, petroleum derivatives remained quiet and unchanged last week. Benzene steered the course of high demand and low supply. Other solvents and products followed their own particular lodestars on unvaried azimuths from previous weeks. This languid state is expected and, sometimes, anticipated by the trade. Vacations, annual maintenance, a generally slow rate in basic industries—steel for one, autos for another due to model changeovers —all contribute to a relatively torpid mood of affairs.

Final 1959 statistics on lpg's were recently released by Bureau of Mines. Individual gasses are accounted for under the heading of lpg's.

The daily average production of natural gas liquids in May was 4 percent above May 1959, according to Bureau of Mines.

Daily average production of liquefied gases at refineries was 8 million gallons, 11 percent above May 1959.

Ethane-ethylene production in May was 8 percent above May 1959. Daily average demand for lpg's for fuel and chemical uses increased 6 percent from May 1959.

Stocks of liquefied gases excluding ethane totaled 889 million gallons, an increase of 178 million gallons during May 1960. Underground stocks of liquefied gases totaled 607 million gallons, 10 million gallons less than a year ago.

The wholesale price index (1947-49 equals 100) for crude petroleum and petroleum products was, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 113.6 for May, compared with 115.4 for April and 118.3 for May 1959.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 7, 1959
103.74	103.74	103.82	104.42

For Current Prices See Page 11

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—Tight supply is still the byword in this area of the market.

Rumors of price increases have been bandied about for some time and were particularly strong during the period shortly before the beginning of the third quarter. While some indication that a price increase may yet be in the offing, the opinion of one veteran trade observer differs. The reasons he gives for a status quo in price are that additional facilities have been coming on stream throughout the last six months and can be expected to approach capacity within the next half year to year.

One recent notice was given (OPD, 8/1/60) concerning a plant in the Gulf area with a 30 million gallon annual capacity.

In addition to the new facilities opening up, some current producers are diverting toluene into benzene to meet demand. Thus, the observer reasons, that with such additional supplies becoming available, a price increase at the fourth quarter does not seem likely.

Current contract prices remain 34c. a gallon with spot and export prices ranging to a confirmed 40c. and unconfirmed 45c. or 46c. a gallon.

Toluene — Market conditions for this solvent are reported to be firming.

From a somewhat long position earlier this year toluene's pendulum has swung across the center line and holds a mark a few degrees in the opposite sector.

While there is no actual shortage of material, occasional dry spots occur which keep price structure firm and steady.

One observer remarks that exports appear stable and firmer in character than the domestic mart.

Toluene continues to be run into gasoline for improvement purposes as motor fuel consumption is at peak volume. In addition producers are converting toluene to benzene in order to take advantage of the higher prices being offered both here and abroad for the chemical.

Currently, toluene in tankcars is being moved at 25c. a gallon, delivered east of the Rockies.

Aliphatic Solvents

The general tone of actitvity is this segment of the market is termed quiet. Particular products such as cleaners naphtha and mineral spirits are moving ahead well on the momentum of seasonal splurges. Other products continue in a routine pace, with little or no significant changes worthy of note.

LPG's

Bureau of Mines has released the final 1959 production figures for lpg's.

Ethane-ethylene—Production in 1959 totaled 789,105,000 gallons. Stocks at the end of the year stood at 3,757,000 gallons. Demand amounted to 779,768,000 gallons for the year.

Propane—Production was 5,266,039,000 gallons with stocks recorded at 534,173,000 gallons at the end of the year. Demand totaled 87,318,000 gallons for use in gasoline and 5,110,320,000 gallons for other uses.

Butane—Output in 1959 totaled 2,645,602,000 gallons. At the end of the year stocks were 150,610,000 gallons. Demand for gasoline uses totaled 792,679,000 gallons and for other uses 1,797,975,000 gallons.

Butane-propane mixture—Production in 1959 totaled 755,993,000 gallons. Recorded stocks at the end of the year were 29,816,000 gallons. Demand for gasoline use totaled 9,114,000 gallons and for other uses, 749,944,000 gallons.

Iso-butane—Production amounted to 666,340,000 gallons in 1959. Stocks were 37,143,000 gallons at the end of the year. Gasoline demand was 653,969,000 gallons while demand for chemical uses was 11,086,000 gallons.

Waxes

Production of petroleum-derived waxes in May totaled 512,000 barrels (each barrel equals 280 lbs.), compared to 467,000 barrels for April and 473,000 barrels for May, 1959.

Production for the first five months is ahead of the same period last year, 2,425,000 barrels to 2,352,000 barrels respectively.

Imports were negligible in May totaling 1,000 barrels, a drop from 3,000 barrels a year ago. The first five months this year show 5,000 barrels being imported as against 7,000 barrels last year.

Exports showed improvement in May with 109,000 barrels being shipped as against 93,000 in April and 91,000 in May, 1959. January-May period this year recorded 516,000 barrels for export as against 424,000 last year in the same period.

Stocks rose in May to 814,000 barrels, up from April's 782,000 barrels.

Domestic demand in May held about even with 372,000 barrels compared with 374,000 barrels in April and 359,000 barrels in May a year ago.

Demand in the first five months of '60 was 1,874,000 barrels as compared with 1,906,000 barrels for the same period last year.

Present market conditions are unvaried from past reports. Demand for both paraffin and microcrystallin continue well sustained with ample supplies on hand to meet calls. Prices are unchanged.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended July 23 totaled 244,916,000 barrels according to data reported by the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 245,917,000 barrels the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,001,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 801,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 200,000 barrels in stock of foreign crude.

Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties

Surfactants have continued to gain economic ground as witnessed by last month's Tariff Commission report on production and sales of these materials during 1959. Total output of 1.494 billion pounds was an increase of 10.2 percent over the 1.355 billion pound total recorded during 1958. Sales last year were 1.362 billion pounds valued at $268 million as opposed to 1.203 billion valued at $235 million in '58. Production of anionic materials far outweighed all others to make up 71 percent of the total. Production of anionic products was 1.060 billion pounds, while sales amounted to 1.016 pounds with a value of $165 million. Production of non-ionics totaled 399 million with sales of 313 million valued at $86 million.

Union Carbide Chemicals Company is marketing **"Ucon Propellant 11"** as a blowing agent for improved flexible and rigid polyether foams. In flexible foam the product is usually used to supplement carbon dioxide in the foaming reaction. In rigid polyether foams, the material may be used alone, as the only blowing agent, or as a partial replacement for carbon dioxide. The product provides cost savings over water-blown foams and also gives foam with increased insulating properties, Carbide reports.

The polystyrenes and polyacrylates have found wide acceptance, in recent years, in formulating high quality floor polishes. Each have advantages and disadvantages. For instance, polystyrene formulations are noted for their economy, durability and high gloss, but are usually darker in color and require more plasticization than polyacrylates. The acrylics have good clarity and light stability, but lack depth of gloss and are higher priced raw materials. UBC Chemical Company has on the market a styrene-acrylic combination, **"U-4001 Ubatol,"** which the company reports retains all the best features of polystyrenes and polyacrylates with none of the usual disadvantages.

Emulsions and Latexes

Although they are comparatively new materials, acrylic emulsion-based paints have gained considerable favor since they are easy to apply, will dry rapidly and have no odor. Both interior and exterior paints have been formulated using acrylic co-polymer emulsions and they have been used successfully on difficult to paint surfaces such as cinder block and tile. Price differential continues to favor vinyls in paint applications, but expanded production and increased sales of acrylics are expected to lead to a more favorable balance in the coming years.

In the past, a number of water-reducible gloss paints have been tried, but for various reasons they have not been comparable to the oleoresinous paints. With the introduction of high polymer latices, attempts were made to produce emulsion gloss paints by reducing the pigment volume concentration of latex paints. However, these were unsatisfactory because most of the air-drying, free-filming latices lacked the inherent gloss necessary to produce a high gloss paint. In addition, the clear, dry film was soft and tacky. This tack and softness was still present in the dried paint film at the low pigment concentration required to produce a gloss paint.

UBS Chemical Company manufactures **"U-7001 Ubatol,"** an acrylic co-polymer for gloss latex paints. The material was designed specifically for interior water based paints, the company reports, and forms a hard, dry, glossy, water-resistant film upon air-drying. Flow, levelling and viscosity stability are reported comparable to many gloss paints formulated with alkyds.

"U-2001 Ubatol," a modified polystyrene emulsion, was designed for use in applications where an ultra-fine particle size emulsion is desired, UBS reports. The inherent physical and chemical characteristics of the polymer portion of the product are essentially those of a straight polystyrene. Modification has been made to improve toughness, abrasion and wear properties. **"U-2003"** and **"U-2007"** are others in a series of modified polystyrene emulsions, the latter designed especially for use in the floor finish industry.

Ion Exchange Resins

Ion exchange applications are generally divided into two major categories; that is, water treatment and chemical processing. Water treatment is the major use and the largest single use in water treatment is the softening of water using cation exchange resins in the sodium form or sodium cycle. Deionization and dealkalization are also forms of water treatment.

In the area of chemical processing a number of industries make use of ion exchange resins. These include beverage, chemical, drug, electroplating, glue, milk products, petroleum and sugar companies. Chemical process applications are further broken down into conversion, purification, concentration and chromatography.

The conversion application entails the use of ion exchange resins for the conversion of salts to their acids or bases and the inter-conversion of salts. In the purification of chemicals, exchangers may be used to remove acids or bases from neutral salts, organics or solvents; removal of metals from bases and acids; and for the demineralization of organics and non-aqueous solvents. Ion exchange has also proven of value in the concentration and recovery of ionic materials present in solution in dilute quantities. In the chromatographic technique, solute components of a solution are separated by adsorbing them on a suitable medium and then displacing them successively.

Bio-Rad Laboratories, Richmond, Calif., manufacturers a line of ion exchange resins and celluloses for research, analytical and pharmaceutical uses. The company recommends these products for scientific workers who are concerned primarily with accurate, reproducible ion-exchange techniques free from resin-introduced impurities.

The Bio-Rad resins are purified by a series of elutions with organic solvents, complexing agents and chemically pure acids and bases in order to remove both organic and inorganic impurities. Cellulose exchangers are prepared to yield optimum separations without sacrificing desirable physical properties.

The company's anion exchange resins, **"AG 1," "AG 2"** and **"AG 3"** are usually supplied in the chloride form. **"AG 1"** is a strongly basic anion exchange resin composed of quaternary ammonium exchange groups attached to a styrene-divinylbenzene polymer lattice. It is reported capable of exchanging anions, including those of acidic, basic and neutral salts. **"AG 2"** is slightly less basic, the primary difference being in the structure of the quaternary ammonium exchange group. It is slightly less stable to oxidation than **"AG 1."** **"AG 3"** is a weakly basic anion exchange resin made up of polyalkylamine functional groups attached to a styrene-divinylbenzene polymer lattice. Since it is a weak base, the material's exchange capacity varies with pH and it should be used at pH 7 or lower.

Rohm & Haas Company markets a complete line of **"Amberlite"** ion exchange resins for use in water conditioning and chemical processing. In recovery and purification of organic bases, for exam-

—Continued on page 63

WHAT'S REPORTED ON HERE

Though coverage in the Trade Name Chemicals & Specialties market report encompasses twenty classes of chemicals, only a few of them are mentioned in this issue. Here's the entire list:

Adhesives, antibacterials and fungicides, antifoaming agents, antioxidants, antistatic agents, blowing agents, catalysts and accelerators, chelating agents, chemically processed oils, emulsions and latexes, enzymes, fatty acid derivatives, feed supplements, filtering materials, ion exchange resins, surfactants, synthetic waxes, textile chemicals, thickening and suspending agents, and ultraviolet absorbers.

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Aliphatic Organics

Trade people contacted by OPD last week said they were quite pleased with sales performance in July and looked forward to an improved pace in August. One trade source called July business "surprisingly good." Another described the month as "extremely active." A third, a district sales manager, reported that sales of his particular line of products surpassed the forecast and came near to approaching the June volume, the record-high for '60 to date. Additionally, he noted that his sales are running some 23 percent ahead of last year.

Not all people in the trade can claim such a sales gain, unfortunately, though most readily admit—and why not— that business has been appreciably better this year than last. This would seem to kill some of the recession talk that one hears with alarming frequency these days.

There are, to be sure, some weak spots among industries that are big consumers of organic chemicals. The plywood market, for example, is seriously depressed and manufacturers are struggling madly to lick oversupply and price weakness. The paint and varnish trades are also slow, but this is looked upon as seasonal. Solvent sales, nonetheless, are said to be averaging out at a good level. In general, trade people feel that in most instances demand for chemicals suffers from the cyclical nature of end-products production.

Noted in foreign trade statistics just issued by the Commerce department is the big jump in ethyl alcohol exports in June. These totaled 3,101,190 gallons and were valued at $1,057,979. West Germany, out of the market for US-manufactured alcohol since 1958, took practically the entire quantity.

To the market observer, the big rise in exports comes as quite a surprise, especially as much alcohol has been imported here each month since November, 1959, and there's been no report of any domestic oversupply.

Imported crude glycerine is currently offered at 17½ cents a pound, c.i.f., while domestic soaplye is being traded at 18½ cents, saponification at 20½ cents. All three quotations are lower than those previously listed.

Stocks of crude and refined glycerine totaled 64.5 million pounds on June 30, down 2.8 million from those held thirty days earlier, but up 11.4 million pounds from the end of June 1959.

Butyl Alcohol—Exports of butyl alcohol reached the high for the year in June when 11,323,458 pounds were shipped abroad, principally to buyers in West Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands, and France. Previous record was set in February when outshipments totaled 10,571,303 pounds.

Of the total quantity shipped in June (value: $1,380,264), West Germany received the lion's share—4,032,799 pounds at $495,785. Other big buyers: Belgium 2,850,975 pounds at $381,658; The Netherlands 2,240,173 pounds at $235,218; and France 1,950,037 pounds at $232,414.

Exports of butyl acetate declined in June, however, to 1,679,209 pounds from 5,411,062 in May. This material was valued at $230,540. Biggest buyer was Belgium, which took 1,281,070 pounds at $171,496.

Ethyl Alcohol—Exports of ethyl alcohol rose from 2,050 gallons in May to 3,101,190 gallons in June. Of the total quantity, which was valued at $1,057,979, 3,100,000 gallons were purchased by West Germany for $1,056,253, while the remaining 1,190 gallons were taken by Argentina for $1,726.

Considering that very large amounts of ethyl alcohol have been imported here each month since late last year, the spectacular rise in June exports is something of a phenomenon. On the surface, it would seem to indicate unusually strong demand from West Germany, where the chemical industry is reported to be booming, rather than a domestic oversupply and the attendant need to seek out foreign markets. This, admittedly, is pure conjecture.

In all of '59, exports of ethyl alcohol amounted to a mere 324,068 gallons (value: $371,578), and West Germany never once appeared on the buyers' roster. The situation in 1958, however, was somewhat similar to today's. Exports that year amounted to 5,278,477 gallons, valued at $2,668,700, and, of the total, West Germany took 5,213,224 gallons, paying $2,627,609.

The Internal Revenue Service reports that 33.3 million gallons of molasses were consumed in the production of distilled spirits (alcohol and beverages) during the period, July 1, 1959-May 31, 1960. This compares with 40.8 million gallons used for this purpose in the same eleven months a year earlier.

Molasses used in alcohol manufacture in May of this year amounted to 8.2 million gallons, versus 8.7 million in April, and 5.2 million in May, 1959.

Formaldehyde—An oversupply of plywood coupled with depressed prices has cutback consumption of formaldehyde during the past several weeks.

A major end-market for the chemical, plywood has been in fairly good demand but over-production during the early part of the year has led to successive price cuts —the most recent dropping the quota on quarter-inch fir plywood, a key grade used in building, to $60 a thousand feet. This is the lowest prices have gone since shortly after the war reportedly.

Responding to the price cut, one plywood manufacturer announced last week that it was temporarily closing its four fir plywood mills. That other mills will follow suit is quite likely, according to trade speculation. At the current price, it's said, fir plywood manufacturers are no more than breaking even; in fact, some of the smaller people in the business could even be forced to quit.

Instead of spurring demand, as hoped, the price cut has caused buyers to retreat even further from the marketplace, apparently content to wait until prices are slashed anew.

The formaldehyde business has not yet seriously felt the impact of the depressed plywood market. But, as a trade member points out, there is such a thing as delayed action where an end-use is a couple of steps away from the raw material. At present, he adds, forward bookings do not reflect the plywood situation.

Demand for plywood, and consequently prices, fluctuate and usually things are eventually put to rights. Whether a fall recovery can be expected this year is not so certain, however, since the plywood

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 7, 1959
132.09	132.09	132.22	130.55

For Current Prices See Page 11

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: June

Exports of selected industrial aliphatic organics for the months of May and June, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		June	May
Acetone	lbs.	896,335	635,254
Alcohols, including, glycols, n.e.c.	lbs.	13,354,156	8,229,945
Butyl acetate	lbs.	1,679,209	5,411,062
Butyl alcohol	lbs.	11,323,458	4,466,699
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	gals.	3,101,190	2,050
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	9,575,613	15,653,589
Formaldehyde, 40 percent solution	lbs.	648,750	524,434
Glycerine, crude and refined	lbs.	1,216,342	1,148,931
Methyl alcohol	gals.	1,510,957	1,588,653
Propyl alcohol	lbs.	581,187	335,007

Aliphatic Organics

mills are known to have high inventories of finished product.

The foreign market for formaldehyde has also shrunk in the past two months. At 2.4 million pounds in April, exports dropped to 524,450 in May but recovered slightly in June, rising to 648,750 pounds.

The June shipments were valued at $36,648. Principal buyers were Canada (361,580 pounds at $20,506), and Cuba (145,340 pounds at $7,500).

Glycerine—Stocks of crude and refined glycerine at June's end totaled 64.5 million pounds, down 2.8 million from May, but up 11.4 million pounds from the end of June 1959, the Glycerine Producers' Association reports.

The same source says that production of crude and synthetic glycerine in June was 24.9 million pounds, down 13.5 percent from May, while output of all grades of refined glycerine was 23.6 million pounds, down 11.3 percent.

Production of crude and synthetic glycerine during the first six months of the year amounted to 157.5 million pounds, compared to 125.8 million pounds during the corresponding period the year before.

Stocks of crude and synthetic glycerine were 18 million pounds on June 30, 13.5 percent lower than those held thirty days earlier. Refined glycerine stocks, at 46.5 million pounds, were roughly equivalent to those held at the end of the previous month, however.

Imported crude glycerine is currently offered at 17½c. a pound, c.i.f. Little material has been coming in but trade reports indicate that sizable shipments are expected in August and September.

Two factors have limited in-shipments, according to trade reports: the ready availability of glycerine domestically and the absence of large offerings from foreign producers.

Actual trades of crude soaplye have been made at 18½c. a pound, while saponification has been going of late at 20½ cents. Both prices are lower than those previously carried by OPD.

Additional domestic capacity for synthetic glycerine will be brought on stream in August and a new producer will make its market debut sometime in 1961. More than likely, this will have some effect on markets for imported and refined glycerine. Relative to this, one trade source offers this comment: Imported glycerine will have to be considerably cheaper if it's going to compete.

Exports of crude and refined glycerine in June were 1,216,342 pounds, valued at $324,149, the Commerce department reports. Buying from the US were: Union of South Africa 478,840 pounds at $138,858; Canada 431,122 pounds at $95,833; Venezuela 123,613 pounds at $32,398; and several other countries.

Molasses—Cuba's 1960 molasses production is around 300 million gallons, Agricultural Marketing Service reports. The same agency notes that the Louisiana sugarcane crop is later than normal this year with growth 20 to 24 inches shorter in most areas due principally to insufficient moisture. This, it was said, will delay planting and harvesting.

Sucrose—A further rise in prices of refined white sucrose appears less imminent now that the Agriculture department has increased the amount of raw sugar that can be marketed in the US this year.

Originally set at 9.4 million tons—the same as the final 1959 quota—then boosted to 10 million tons a month ago, the sugar quota now stands at 10.4 million tons, the highest on record.

In announcing its action, the Agriculture department explained that it was trying to protect the welfare of consumers, a task assigned to the agency under the Sugar Act. It noted the rise in prices since the administration cut Cuba's quota by 700,000 tons and said that "apparently demand for sugar has accelerated to the point where supplies can be obtained only at greater cost.

Of the additional 400,000 tons of raw sugar added to the quota, only 61,640 tons have been allocated as yet. Of the unallocated balance, 342,921 tons, the Philippines reportedly will receive 15 percent and the remaining 85 percent will be supplied by full-duty countries which have a quota, and if they are unable to fill the requirement, then non-quota countries, such as Brazil, will be asked to fill the gap.

With the potentially greater supply available, refiners are expected to resist further advances in raw sugar prices. This, in turn, would stabilize the domestic market for refined sugar.

Trichloroethylene — Reports from several suppliers of trichloroethylene indicate that sales are slow, and in some instances as much as 20 percent below the norm. Accounting for this is the traditionally slow industrial pace of mid-summer and the rather sizable inventories of the solvent—which is used primarily in metal degresing—built up by distributors and consumers alike prior to the April 1 price increase on domestic material. This was primarily a change in shipping terms from f.o.b. plant, freight equalized, to delivered. Current tankcar price is 12¾c. a pound, versus the former 12c. a pound tag.

Switch in shipping terms didn't sit too well with users located near producers' plants, it's said, although buyers from afar obviously didn't mind. The latter, naturally, stood to gain.

Imported trichloroethylene—and there's lots coming in—is selling at approximately ½ cent below domestic schedules to distributors. It's believed that this savings is being passed on to the ultimate consumers.

Prices for foreign trichlor have been heading upward, it's said, due, among other things, to the increasing ranks of importers—there have been quite a few for several years, of course—and a chlorine shortage abroad.

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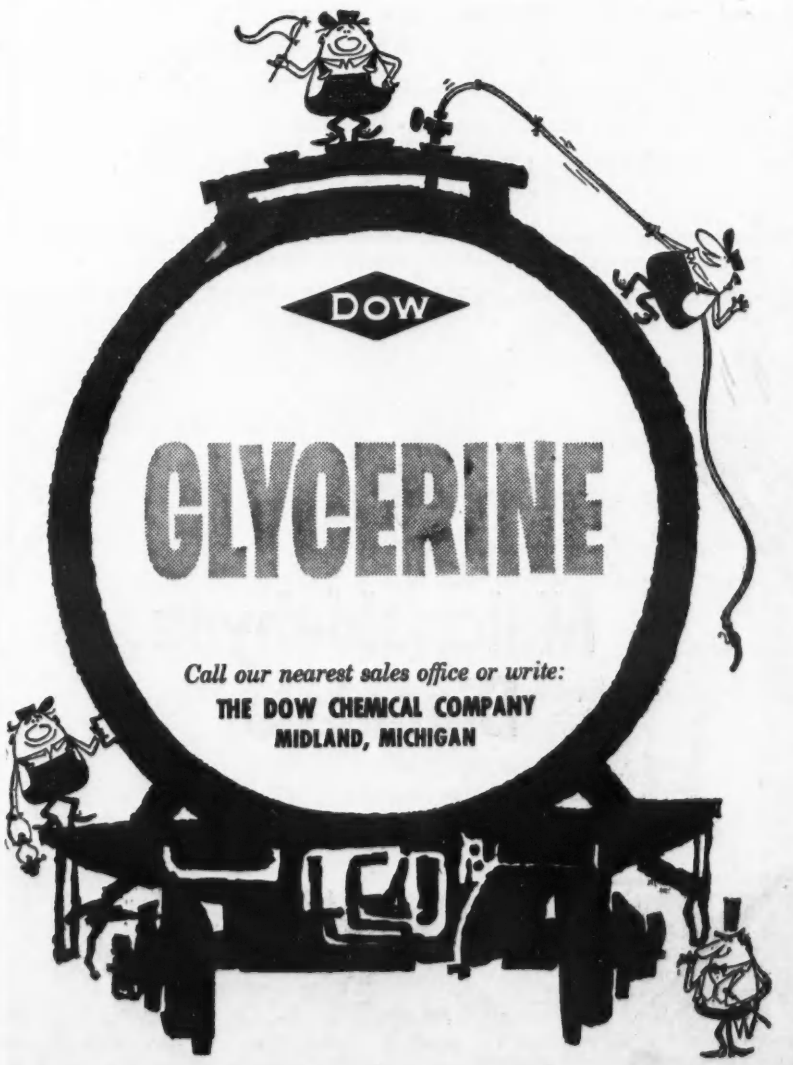

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Acetone, ACS, Reagent, Bid 51,360 KG, Aug. 10, 1960. Bid invited by Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th St. and 3rd Avenue, Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Calcium Hypochlorite, Technical, Type 1, Spec O-C-114A, dated 23 April, 1957, packaged in cans containing, 3½ pounds net contents, 65,732 cans est. quantity—Calcium Hypochlorite, Technical Type 1, Fed Spec O-C-144A, dated 23 April 1957, packaged in cans containing five pounds net contents, 7,920 cans est. quantity. Calcium Hypochlorite, Technical Type 1, Spec O-C-114A, dated 23 April, 1957, packed in 100 metal drums, 2,255 drums est. quantity—IFB 61-4-111—Bid opening 10 August, 1960. Open-end quantity—IFB 61-4-111—Bid opening 10 August 1960. Open-end type contract for period of twelve months effective 1 Oct., 1960. Bids invited by U. S. Army Chemical Procurement District, New York, 290 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

Clay, China, 500 metric tons, for use in paper mill, bids invited by the Papierfabrick Padalarang, Padalarang: Attn. Mr. Slamat. The mill is state owned. Specifications may be obtained from the US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Office of Trade Promotion, Washington 25, D.C.

Dye, 2(-4 dimethylamino phenylazo) Naphthalene, Ammonium, hydroxide, thickener, incendiary oil M2 Napalm Antiagglomerate—Total Acquisition Cost $288,996—Invitation No. 03-029-S-61-1—Bid opening 25 Aug., 1960—Sealed bid, location above. Bids invited by Property Disposal Office, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark. Roy L. Gresham, Property Disposal Officer, Phone Pine Bluff, Ark., Jefferson 4-4600, Ext. 561.

Enamels, Paints. Definite Term Contract—IFB BO-W-I-61—Bid opening 8-18-60. Bid invited by Business Service Center, General Services Admin. Post Office & Courthouse, Boston, Mass.

Benzene, Technical Grade I, 6,600 gals. Marietta, Pa. Bid opening Aug. 16, 1960. Bids invited by Military Petroleum Supply Agency, Washington, D. C.

Herbicide, nonselective, 400 sacks, Bid IFB DA-5/3798-70, August 16. **Herbicide,** 587 sacks, Bid IFB DA-5/3007, August 9. General Services Administration, Business Service Center, Region 7, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.

Pharmaceutical Glaze, Bid 20,136 kg. Aug. 10, 1960. Bid invited by Military Medical Supply Agency, 29th St. and 3rd Avenue, Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Pigments in Oil, Bone black iron blue, ultramarine blue, cobalt blue, burnt sienna, raw umber, van dyke brown, light chrome, medium chrome, dark chrome, bright red, venetian red, vermillion, rose lake. Definite Qtys. T/C period date of award thru 5-20-61 IFB SFW-51-61—Bid opening 9-6-60. Bids invited by General Services Administration, Region 9, Business Service Center, 49 Fourth St., San Francisco, Calif.

Rhodamine Toner, (Blue shade) for use in the formulation of printing inks, 2,000 (unit of measure not given). Bid IFB Schedule No. BEP-6, August 16. Procurement Officer, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 14 and C Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D.C.

Trichloroethane, 40 dms., Bid IFB DA-53485-70, August 16. General Service Administration, Business Service Center, Region 7, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.

Quinine Up for Sale

—Continued from page 3

unrestricted competitive basis by sealed bid.

Th material is also available for transfer to other government agencies which may have a need for it. These agencies refused it before, however, and there is little reason to expect that they will take it this time.

The quinine is currently located at six different storage sites, approximately 69 percent in the form of sulfate powder, 20 percent in pills and dosage form, and 11 percent in hydrochloride powder. Sample quantities of the sulfate and hydrochloride powder examined in 1958 by Food & Drug Administration, GSA noted, were found to conform to the requirements of the US Pharmacopoeia.

GSA is changing its selling procedures this time to offer the dosage forms and hydrochloride powder for sale as separate items soon after the expiration of the required six-months waiting period. Successful bidders for both items will be required to take delivery within a specified time after the contract is made.

Separate Sale Scheduled

The quinine sulfate powder will go on sale as a separate item later, probably in four or six months. It will be offered in its entirety. The purchaser will be required to withdraw approximately 1.9 million ounces during the first twelve-month period following the award of the contract and a quantity not to exceed that amount during each subsequent twelve-month period.

When GSA first opened the quinine stockpile for sale in 1958 it proposed to accept only offers from foreign purchasers in the belief that there was no domestic interest in the drug. Subsequent developments indicated that GSA was in error and the agency withdrew the offer.

Last year, GSA offered the quinine for sale again for purchase by either domestic or foreign interests. The entire quantity was offered as a single lot for purchase on a negotiated bid basis. After months of haggling the agency was able to work the price up to only 7c. an ounce, and then abandoned the project last March on the grounds that this price was too low.

Rubber, Nylon Signs

—Continued from page 7

Va.; and tire plants in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and Bethune, France.

The new plants—part of a giant $120 million expansion and modernization program undertaken by Firestone during this anniversary year—will bring the company's total to seventy-five.

Latest report for fiscal 1959 shows Firestone's net income at $64,596,848 on sales of $1,187,784,024 with assets in excess of $800 million.

The first six months of the year brought the highest net sales and income in the company's history. Sales totaled $581,129,397 as compared with $568,158,972 in the same period last year.

BOARD MEMBER: William K. Whiteford, president of Gulf Oil Corporation, chosen a director of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.

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Drugs Not Likely to Escape Congress' Action

—Continued from page 3

resume in August have been changed. They are now expected to start in late September or early October.

(Late last week the Tennesseean received a setback from Federal Trade Commission when it turned down an attempt to obtain confidential information taken by an FTC examiner in the American Cyanamid Company tetracycline case. See story on page 5.)

The Kefauver and Hill bills (S. 3677 and S 3815) are the most important pieces of legislation affecting the drug industry since the present food, drug and cosmetic law was enacted in 1938.

The Kefauver proposal would prohibit anyone from engaging in the manufacture of ethical drugs without a license from the federal government.

The Flemming bill doesn't provide for licensing as such, but provides broad factory inspecting authority, and would amount to virtually the same thing in the end. Further, the Flemming bill applies to all drug manufacturing—not just the production of prescription drugs.

Early Consideration Urged

Both Secretary Flemming and Sen. Kefauver have requested Sen. Hill, chairman of the senate labor committee, to give early consideration to the bills.

Both bills have a certain amount of political appeal to them and there is a good chance that they will be scheduled for hearings for whatever good, politically, could be made of them. No one, however, expects them to get anywhere this year.

The only bills on which action is looked for during the session, which might have an indirect effect on the chemical industry, deal with wage-hours, foreign aid and defense appropriations.

The drug industry also will have an indirect interest in the medical aid for the aged bill that is due to occupy a big part of the time of the session with the outcome in doubt as to the type of bill that is finally enacted.

The wage-hour legislation proposes to raise the minimum wage throughout the country to $1.25 an hour over a three-year period. The Administration is willing to accept an increase to $1.15 an hour.

While neither figure concerns the chemical directly since minimums paid to its workers greatly exceed $1.25 an hour, it could affect some of the suppliers of the industry's raw materials, particularly those in the south.

The industry's real concern is the prospect that something will be slipped by in the tail-end of the session when a legislative logjam invariably develops and members are more bent on getting their pet bills through than they are in preventing enactment of bills in which they have no particular interest.

Among some of the "live" bills—some good and some objectionable from the chemical industry's standpoint — that could make if the objectors should inadvertently let their guard down, are these:

- HR 9150 or HR 9191 to create a food additives commission.
- S 716 to permit subpoena of record books in pretrial antitrust examinations.
- S 1806 to make private carriers subject to common carrier penalties for explosive act violations.
- 3473 or HR 12419 to provide for consultations on mass spray programs.
- S 200 or HR 8126 to defer taxes on forced stock distributions in antitrust cases.

Monsanto Chemical Offers A New Styrene Based Film

A new flexible plastic film manufactured from styrene foam and priced to be competitive with paper is now available from Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division at Springfield, Mass.

The new film, called "Santofome," is said to have the appearance and feel of kidskin, and to be waterproof, sanitary, lightweight, non-abrasive and grease resistant, in addition to having good insulating and cushioning properties.

"Santofome" has been approved for food packages by Food & Drug Administration. Price of the material ranges from about $4 to $7 a 1,000 square feet, depending on type and quantity.

Atlas Profits Cut

—Continued from page 3

monium nitrate into the explosives market is largely responsible, he points out, along with a slackening in heavy construction.

(Despite the Atlas report, production of non-fertilizer grades of ammonium nitrate, which includes explosives, was up nearly 15,000 tons during the first five months of this year, rising to 138,269 tons for January-May from 123,609 tons for January-May, 1959, according to Bureau of Census figures).

Mr. Gotttschall tells his stockholders that the outlook for explosives is brightened somewhat by an anticipated upturn in sales, spearheaded by increased activity in construction.

Owing to gains in explosive know-how during the past several years, combined with booming capacity growth for fertilizer ammonium nitrate, consumption has increased from an estimated 60,000 tons for blasting in 1954 to more than 320,000 tons in 1959.

This rampant upsurge has been at the expense of the more expensive — and profitable—"explosive oils" such as nitroglycerine and other nitrated polyols, along with black blasting powder and liquid oxygen-type explosives.

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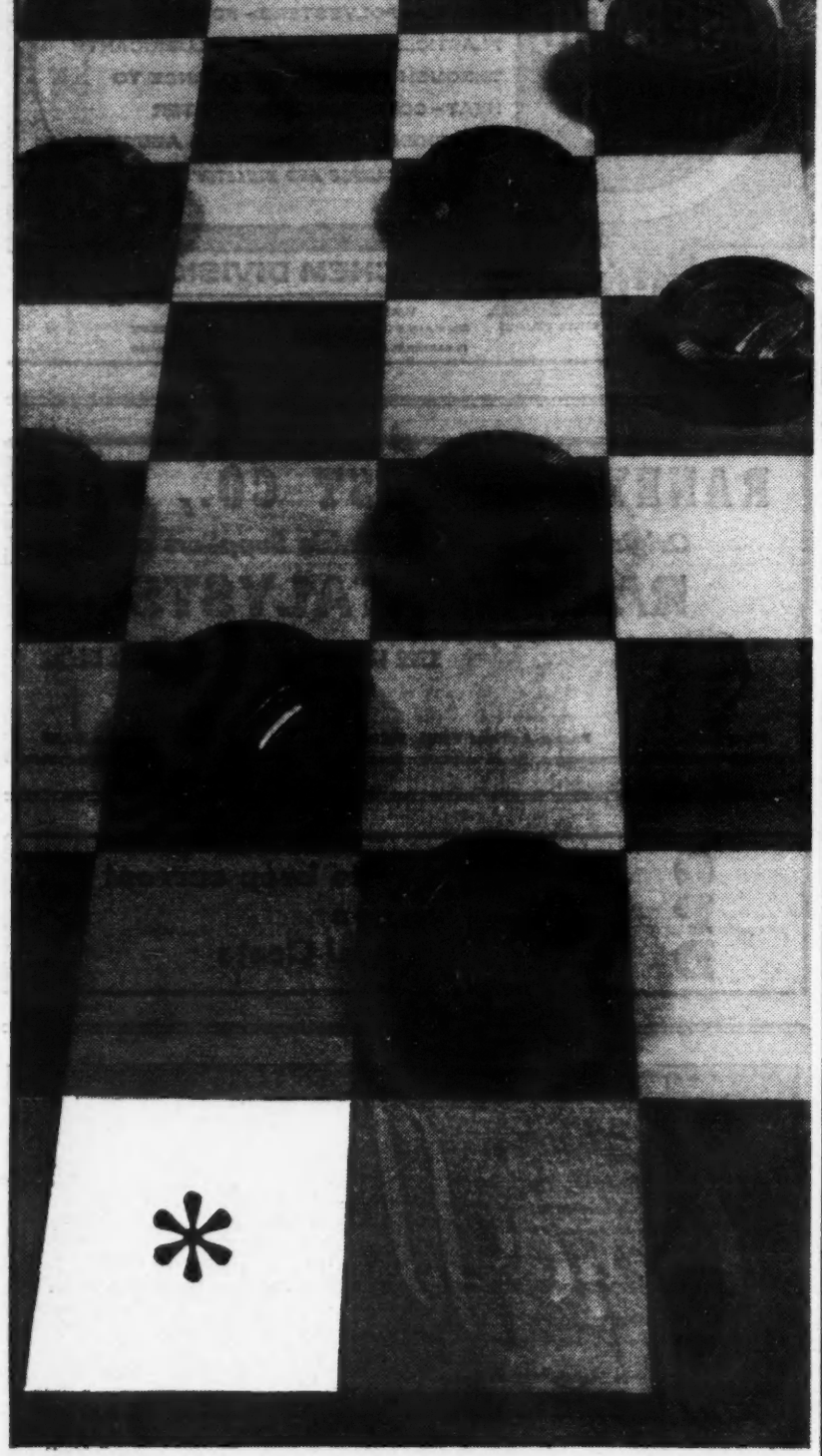


*

some moves are obvious,

like Koppers adding Halowax*

Koppers, long an important factor in coal chemicals, last year acquired the plant and products of the Halowax Division, Union Carbide Corporation, at Wyandotte, Michigan. These products include chlorinated paraffins, and chlorinated naphthalenes and other chloro-aromatics, for most of which Koppers supplies the raw materials. These Halowax products have a host of applications where their chlorinated structure proves valuable. For a complete listing and more product information, write Koppers Company, Inc., Tar Products Division, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

KOPPERS COAL CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

Most sources reported a 5 cent per pound boost in the price of a-picoline last week. New price in tankcars from these sources is 43 cents a pound. Carload of drums is 46 cents and less carload lots are 46½ cents a pound. Prices are on a freight equalized basis. One source held to previous listings of 41½ cents in tankcars; carload of drums, 42 cents and less carload of drums, 42.2 cents a pound.

Supply remains tight both here and abroad, according to trade reports. No other changes were noted in coal chemicals markets.

Summer doldrums hit dyestuff intermediates with a vengeance during July and not much improvement is expected before the end of the month. Sources reported a slight flurry in demand during the past ten days, but not too much importance is attached to this. It is pointed out that the upturn may be merely a result of the fact that consumers figured their inventories too close and need additional material to carry them up to the time when they will shut down for vacations and maintenance work.

Import pressure on dyestuff intermediates has remained heavy on some items. However, observers report European producers do not have the surpluses they did have, and are not pushing some items, especially the naphthalene derivatives.

United States production of coke in June totaled 4,602,310 net tons as reported by producing companies to the Bureau of Mines. This was a decline of 14 percent from the output in May and 24 percent below the comparable figure in 1959. Stocks of oven coke decreased 3 percent and were equivalent to 25.7 days production.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended August 7 would amount to 55.1 percent of theoretical capacity equivalent to 1,570,000 net tons of steel. Output in the week previous was 1,520,000 tons, 1,203,000 in the comparable week one month ago and 318,000 net tons in the corresponding week one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 7, 1959
118.28	118.28	118.40	118.45

For Current Prices See Page 11

Basic Products

Benzene—Output of cokeoven benzene during the first six months of the year was 83.8 million gallons as opposed to 80.8 million in the comparable period last year, according to Bureau of Mines report.

Sales for the six-month period this year were 77.7 million gallons compared with 84.2 million in '59.

Stocks on hand at producing plants at the close of June totaled 5.9 million gallons as opposed to 6.7 million at the beginning of the month and 6.4 million at the end of June last year.

A lower steel operating rate has continued to put pressure on a market that has been undersupplied for many months. Price remains strong.

Coaltar—Cokeoven production of crude coaltar during the month of June was 56.5 million gallons as against 63.6 million in the previous month and 71.4 million gallons in June of last year. Output in the first half of the year amounted to 411.2 million gallons as opposed to 431 million in the six-month period last year.

Sales of coaltar in June were 25.6 million gallons compared with 26.7 million in the foregoing month and 41.3 million in the corresponding month last year. Total sales in the first six months were 165.1 million gallons as against 205.9 million last year.

Stocks at the close of June totaled 33.4 million pounds against 35.2 million at the beginning of the month and 28.6 at the end of June last year.

Naphthalene—A short supply situation will prevail through the end of the year, sources report. That the market has not improved this year, but has deteriorated further, is evidenced by the fact that naphthalene derivatives prices have been forced upward in recent months.

a-Picoline—Most sources recorded a 5c. per pound across the board advance in the price of a-picoline early last week.

New price in tankcars from these producers is 43c. per pound. Carload of drums is 46c. per pound, while less carload lots in drums is 46½c. per pound. Prices are on a freight allowed basis.

One producer held to long established prices. Schedule from this source is 41½c. per pound in tanks, 42c. per pound in carload of drums and 42.2c. per pound in less carload of drums.

Market supply remains tight both in this country and abroad, according to trade reports.

Xylene — Cokeoven xylene production in June totaled 677,387 gallons as compared with 649,419 gallons in the previous month and 798,900 gallons in the comparable month last year. Total cokeoven output in the first six months of the year was 4,396,482 gallons as against 5,003,400 gallons for the six-month period last year.

Cokeoven xylene sales in June were 751,395 gallons as against 664,974 gallons in the foregoing month and 896,600 gallons for June of last year. Sales in the first half of the year amounted to 4,341,511 gallons as opposed to 5,144,000 gallons in the first six months of last year.

Stocks on hand at producing plants at the close of June totaled 644,483 gallons compared with 738,099 gallons at the beginning of the month and 703,824 gallons at the end of June last year.

Intermediates

Aniline—Output in the first five months of the year was 56,627,746 pounds as against 55,876,280 pounds during the first five months of last year.

Aniline oil production in 1958 amounted to 101,404,000 pounds, while sales were 32,151,000 pounds valued at $5,645,000 for a per pound value of 18c.

b-Naphthol—Market is unchanged from

Aromatic Chemicals Output: May

Figures for benzene, xylene and toluene include cokeoven operators, tar distillers and petroleum operators. Creosote oil statistics include distillate as such, and creosote content of solution, on 100%-creosote basis.

		May 1960	*May 1959*	*First Five Months 1960*	*First Five Months 1959*
Aniline	lbs.	10,654,007	9,973,312	56,627,746	55,876,280
Benzene	gals.	41,171,510	33,569,011	190,181,367	150,381,452
Creosote, oil	gals.	7,945,933	8,727,287	40,043,274	41,303,117
Cresols, m-p and o-m-p fractions	lbs.	3,442,155	4,697,012	19,467,487	15,831,832
Cresylic acid, refined all sources	lbs.	4,890,489	5,220,081	23,256,878	24,321,295
Dodecylbenzene	lbs.	45,683,377	43,921,600	195,525,814	228,499,147
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	50,135,750	49,182,899	258,494,276	219,537,566
Naphthalene crude	lbs.	45,589,041	45,921,748	237,815,923	188,878,680
Phenol, tech. and USP	lbs.	62,742,142	55,135,329	329,513,961	268,074,817
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	35,068,139	34,910,762	163,025,615	155,614,440
Styrene monomer	lbs.	152,111,226	131,360,488	735,303,766	619,333,164
Toluene	gals.	19,915,723	23,406,289	104,363,232	103,436,860
Xylene	gals.	26,997,421	23,044,762	123,627,011	88,549,392

Source: Tariff Commission.

Coal Chemicals

last report. The last price action in this market was a 1c. per pound across the board advance put into effect on April 1.

Carload price on technical material is 34c. per pound, while less carload listing is 36c. per pound.

Nitrobenzene—Market conditions here are closely tied to aniline since the major application is as a raw material for aniline.

Production of nitrobenzene in 1958 was 138,913,000 pounds, while sales of nitrobenzene, as such, were 6,161,000 pounds. All production of aniline is via nitrobenzene with the exception of one producer who utilizes monochlorobenzene.

Phthalic Anhydride—Market reports here continue to reflect the uncertainty engendered by a sustained naphthalene shortage.

Trade sources anticipate that a tight supply in this market will be extended until the end of the year at least. Earlier reports had indicated that the shortage might be eased considerably by the end of the first quarter, but such has not been the case.

A major phthalic producer recently announced an expansion in capacity at the company's Frankfort, Pa., works. The expansion is expected to be complete by early next year and would boost capacity at the plant some 15 million pounds, from 75 to 90 million pounds annually.

Rubber Chemicals—Buying in the first half of the year has been a little erratic, trade sources report. Consumers appear to have been reducing inventories of raw materials while building stocks of cars and tires.

On this basis observers feel that inventories of raw materials are currently at a low level and that a more consistent purchasing pattern on rubber chemicals will be in evidence over the next six months. July has been seasonally slow and thus far projections for August do not show as sharp an unturn as had been expected in some quarters.

Good export demand for specialty rubber chemicals (delayed action accelerators, plasticizers and antioxidants) is reported. However, the more basic materials, such as the thiazoles and guanidines, have been produced in increasing amounts overseas thus curbing exports from the United States.

Styrene Monomer—Plastics demand has been fairly well sustained. However, the overall market, both plastics and rubber outlets, has been seasonally subdued of late. Any sharp upturn in demand from the rubber outlet will await a model changeover in the automotive industry, sources report. Last price action in the styrent monomer market was the 29/100c. per pound across the board advance which went into effect on July 1.

Sulfamic Acid—This material is reported finding new application in swimming pool sanitation. The new use is a result of the need for a substitute for hydrochloric acid, commonly used to reduce the high alkalinity of water in some locations. Alkalinity has to be neutralized in order to do away with scale deposits on the pool walls. Alkalinity in the water also tends to cut down on water flow and reduce efficiency of the filtering system.

The use of sulfamic acid, as a dry powder, is reported to eliminate irritation and bleaching effects of chlorine when it is added to the pool. Also, using sulfamic, a chlorine application may be needed only once a week as against the usual daily application.

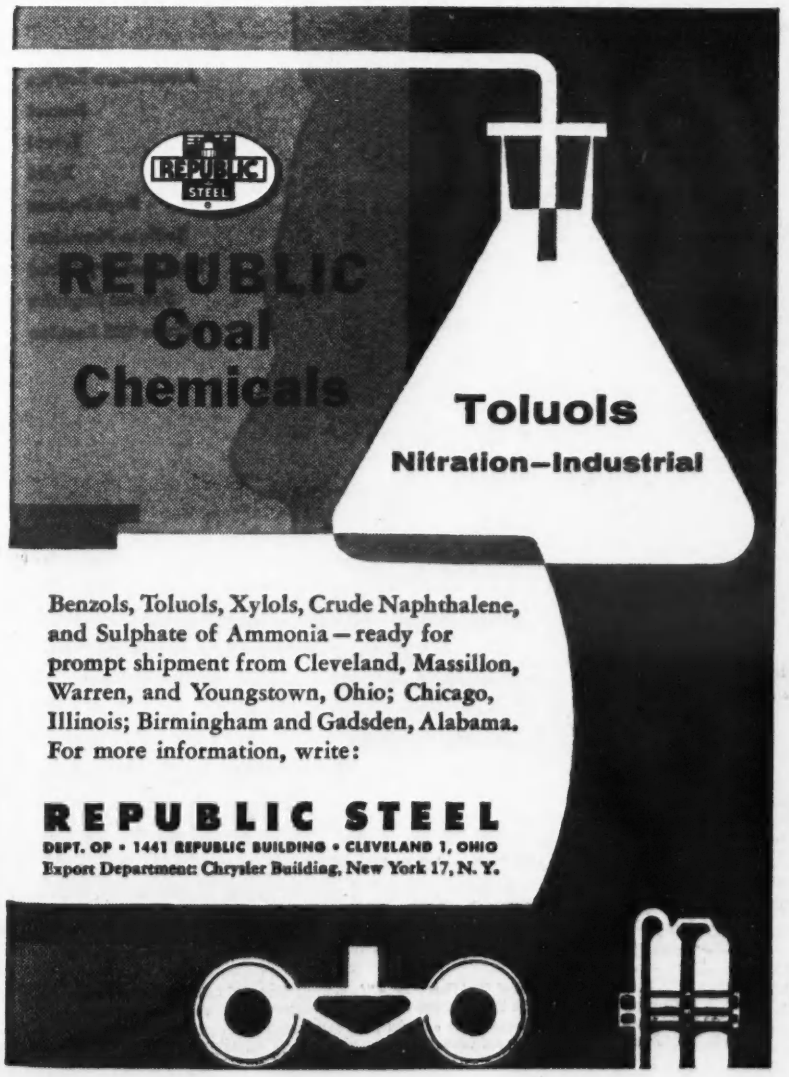
Tobias Acid—Listing has remained unchanged in this market despite the fact that a number of naphthalene derivative prices have been forced upward by the extended shortage of naphthalene.

A strong effort has been made to hold the price line since, in some applications for Tobias acid, consumers work on a narrow margin of profit and an increase in raw material cost would further pressure them.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended August 7, were as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	496,835
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	20,894,562
Benzene		2,014,931
Coaltar	gals.	11,013,118
Crude chemical oil	gals.	322,021
Solvent naphtha	gals.	64,404
Toluene	gals.	450,829
Xylene	gals.	128,808



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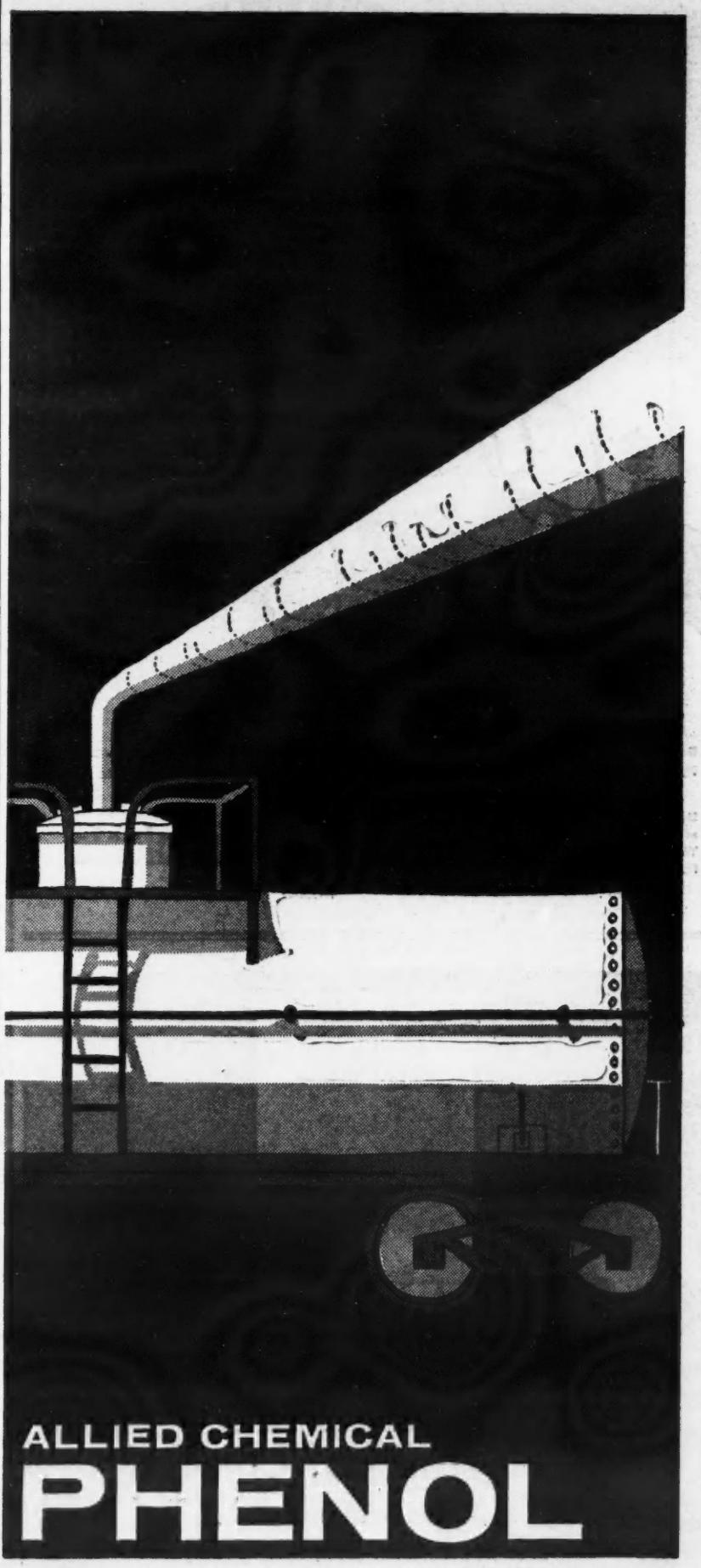

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Owens-Illinois Elevates Rairdon to Exec. V.P.

Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has elected Smith L. Rairdon as an executive vice-president.

In his new post, Mr. Rairdon will continue to be responsible for marketing administration, purchasing, public relations, traffic, advertising, marketing development and trade relations. He had been vice-president and marketing administrator since 1952. He joined the company in 1924.

Carbon Tet: New Route

—Continued from page 7

increased demand for carbon tetrachloride, will use the carbon disulfide process rather than direct chlorination."

And the disulfide, he believes, will be produced from his low-cost sulfur-bearing fuel oil process.

As another advantage of his process, he notes that it eliminates the problem of disposing of byproduct hydrochloric acid that now bedevils producers using the chlorination-of-methane method.

Dr. Thackers' optimistic forecast on carbon tet production is that it will climb from its present 350-million-pounds-yearly rate to some 500-million-pounds by 1970.

Though judged by some observers as being on the generous side, the 500-million-pounds figure would not entail much in the way of new construction, considering the present oversupply. The new plants, then, would represent a shift rather than a major expansion in the industry.

Dr. Thacker explains the economics of his disulfide process in this proposition:

"Under present conditions the captive production of carbon disulfide and its subsequent chlorination to carbon tetrachloride will give a more attractive return than a methane chlorination unit unless at least 75 percent of the chlorine value can be extracted consistently from the byproduct hydrogen chloride (hydrochloric acid)."

Investors Bearing

—Continued from page 5

on the basis of reports of thirty-six companies, the 1957 rate of return was 9.4 percent as compared with 6.7 percent in 1940. In 1957 it was up to 12.8 percent.

Other industries reporting lower rates of return in 1958 than in 1940 included paper and allied products; glass; abrasives and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products; and primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.

IN NEW POST: J. G. Bronson, named assistant to John C. Esher, director of sales in the plastics and coal chemicals division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York.

Kelm Takes Cargill's Helm

Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has elected Erwin E. Kelm as president. He succeeds Cargill MacMillan, who is on leave of absence because of illness. Mr. Kelm joined the agricultural products company in 1933. His most recent post was that of executive vice-president.

GSA Coconut Oil Sold

—Continued from page 7

purchased five lots of the oil, totaling 11 million pounds, at prices ranging from a low of 13.41 cents a pound to a high of 14.02 cents a pound.

The other successful bidder was E. F. Drew Company, New York, which purchased 3 million pounds at a price of 13.43 cents a pound.

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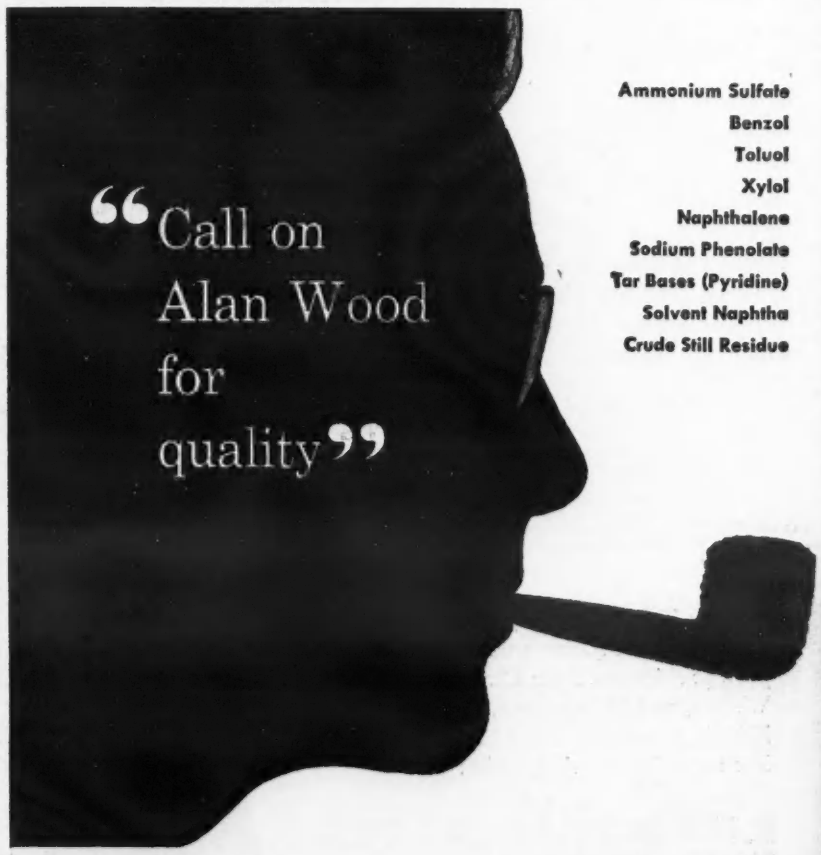

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Egeler Clarifies Report On the GATT Hearings

C. K. Egeler, president of the Dry Color Manufacturers Association, has clarified an OPD report of his testimony before the GATT hearings in Washington (OPD, 7/18/60).

OPD had quoted Mr. Egeler as saying that it is difficult to understand why the government should consider tariff reductions on chrome pigments which constitute about 10 percent of the lead and zinc imports.

The point Mr. Egeler actually made was that roughly 10 percent of the total consumption of lead metal over the last five years has been by the pigment industries of the US.

Since this usage is a large share of the total lead market, any large importations of chrome colors, many of which contain as much as 64 percent lead metal by weight, could seriously hurt the lead industry of this country.

Chemical Need in India

—Continued from page 4

industrial gelatine plants using an automatic production process.

The firm reportedly has government approval for a plant at Udaipur in Rajasthan state that would have two industrial units, one for gelatine in conventional form, and another for two-piece capsules.

According to the firm, demand for gelatine in India starting in 1963 is expected to exceed 3,000 tons annually with good export possibilities in neighboring countries.

Shree Sajjan Mills, Ltd., Bombay, seeks US participation in establishing and operating a fertilizer plant at Kotah, Rajasthan; and plants for "Freon" gas, carbon tetrachloride and PVC molding powder to be located at Thana, near Bombay City.

A complete report from this firm outlining the proposed manufacturing program, with a discussion of local costs and export prospects is available on loan from the trade development division of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Fertilizer Industry

—Continued from page 7

tion of $30,000 to the central operating fund of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

In the course of the meeting, the representatives drew up a suggested scale of contributions from various sectors of the fertilizer industry, which will be submitted to individual fertilizer associations and companies for their action.

All representatives pledged the support of their sectors for the program itself, and a number indicated that this support would be reflected by a contribution of the level put forward in the scale.

The meeting, in its report to the director-general and to the industry, said that the aim of the program was to stimulate the interest of governments and farmers of less-developed countries in the efficient use of fertilizers and to provide governments with the advice and information necessary for developing national fertilizer programs.

It would achieve this through a field program of fertilizer tests and demonstrations and through developing soil-testing laboratories and services as a means of improving the use and management of fertilizers.

Another major part of the program was the preparation of marketing and development studies in the field of fertilizers for the use of governments in their programs of agricultural improvement.

Dewey & Almy Appoints

Dewey & Almy Chemical Division of W. R. Grace & Co., Cambridge, Mass., has appointed Donald T. Ellis as general manager of its container and chemical specialties division. Mr. Ellis joined Dewey & Almy in 1959 after serving in the automobile industry.

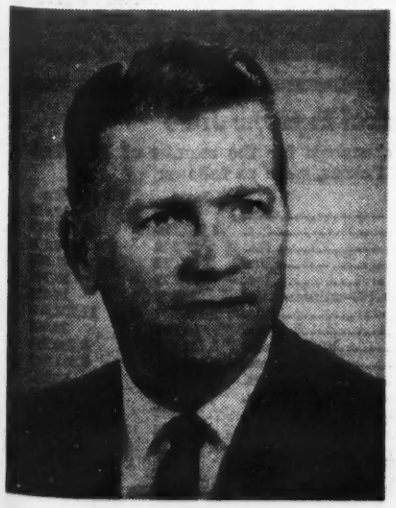
American Metal Climax

—Continued from page 3

disclosed capacity hike and upgrading of the company's muriate of potash product.

Last month American Metal Climax announced from its New York headquarters that it would build a $7 million plant at Vicksburg, Miss., employing a new process to produce nitrate of potash. The product will be the first to be priced in the range of fertilizer products, the company says. The plant is slated to come on stream in October, 1961.

IN MARKET POST: Carroll O. Hutchinson, appointed market development manager of the industrial paint division of Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.



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Pittsburgh Chemicals News

Three New Members of the Polyester Fan Club!

THIS YEAR looks like another record-breaker for boat sales. And particularly for glass-reinforced polyester models. As the production of polyester resins continues to grow, more and more resin manufacturers are relying on Pittsburgh Chemical as a dependable source for high purity maleic anhydride, phthalic anhydride and fumaric acid—three key chemicals used in the production of polyester resins.

The "best buy" qualities of polyester plastic boats—from outboard runabouts to cabin cruisers—are apparent to novice and old-time boaters alike. They're not only lighter and more durable than conventional boats, but they require far less upkeep and no painting. The boat industry promises to continue growing as a major market for polyester resin manufacturers.

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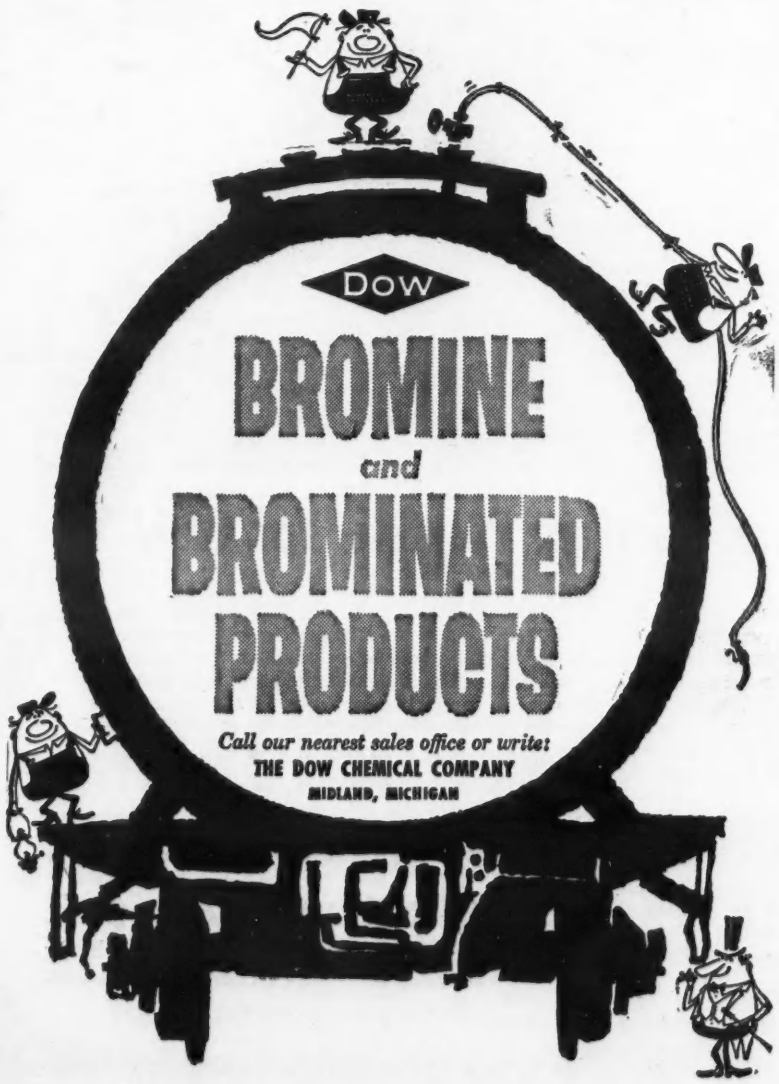

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Exports of drugs and fine chemicals followed a mixed pattern in June. Shipments of thiamin, vitamin A, and B-complex rose appreciably above May levels, while exports of ascorbic acid, which hit the 1960 high, at 106,550 pounds, the previous month, dropped to 36,242 pounds. In most cases, however, the declines probably reflected seasonal variations in demand patterns. This, for example, would explain the smaller shipments of penicillin, bacitracin, and DHS. Domestically, demand for these items has also been slow, but a rebirth of activity is expected by mid-August.

"Crest," a fluoride toothpaste, was indorsed last week by the American Dental Association as "an effective decay preventive agent." No other dentifrice evaluated to date by the ADA's twenty-nine-year-old Council on Dental Therapeutics has won such an accolade.

Containing .4 percent stannous fluoride as the active agent, "Crest" was described as an aid in combating dental decay. "It is no cure-all . . . nor a substitute for fluoridation of community water supplies," ADA said. "Fluoridation which is supported by exhaustive long-term studies, remains by far the most effective means of obtaining the benefits of fluorides."

Data released by the manufacturer of "Crest" indicated that one year of ordinary home use of the toothpaste reduced dental decay in children six to sixteen years old by as much as 49 percent. For adults seventeen to thirty-four, the improvement was 42 percent in the first year of brushing, 34 percent in the second year.

The Dental Association's endorsement of "Crest" will likely boom sales of the dentifrice in much the same way that a Readers Digest recommendation zoomed sales of Kent cigarettes. Obviously looking toward such a development, investors bid up the "Crest" manufacturer's stock 13¾ points by the middle of last week.

Also indorsed last week was "Enovid," the first and only contraceptive pill to be approved by the Food & Drug Administration. The Planned Parenthood Federation of America asked its one-hundred affiliates to offer the pill "routinetly" along with other contraceptive methods. A prescription drug, "Enovid" will reportedly cost the patient about $10 a month.

Ascorbic Acid—Exports of ascorbic acid dropped from a record high of 106,550 pounds in May to 36,242 pounds in June. This was still slightly higher than April volume (34,050 pounds).

Valued at $102,199, June shipments went primarily to: Belgium 11,240 pounds at $24,532; Canada 8,041 pounds at $24,505; and Mexico 4,599 pounds at $12,545.

According to trade reports, domestic price of $7.35 kilo on "C" is steady.

Cortisone—June exports of cortisone, including ACTH and derivatives, were valued by the Commerce department at $80,212, down from $120,523 the month previous.

On the buyers' roster in June were: The Netherlands $20,308; Union of South Africa $13,753; Mexico $10,187; Bermuda $8,500; Panama $1,972; and several other countries which purchased considerably smaller amounts.

Hydrocortisone exports in June were valued at $159,349, up from May ($154,284). Major buyers were: West Germany $33,865; The Netherlands $25,000; Panama $22,809; and Bermuda $7,397.

Domestic schedule on hydrocortisone was recently advanced 5c. a gram, setting the kilo price at $1.15 per gram. The late-summer move, which did not effect cortisons, was interpreted as an attempt to stabilize the market—albeit at a low level.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 7, 1959
59.93	59.93	59.93	60.49

For Current Prices See Page 11

Folic Acid—The trade is understandably "upset" over Food & Drug Administration's recent ruling limiting the amount of folic acid in over-the-counter multivitamin preparations to 0.4 milligram to the daily dose. This concern, perhaps, is justified, although no one is able to say yet precisely what the aftermath of the government ban will be marketwise.

A trade source very close to the business indicates, however, that some vitamin packagers are considering excluding folic acid completely from formulas sold over the counter. These people would continue to sell preparations containing folic on a prescription only basis, it's understood.

Other vitamin packagers, however, are said to be planning a formula revision allowing only the specified amount of folic acid and will continue to offer these preparations over the counter.

Since July is normally one of the dullest months as far as buying interest is concerned, it is not yet possible to ascertain to what extent FDA's ruling will cut into folic acid sales. By September, however, the picture should be quite clear.

In a letter to FDA boss George P. Larrick last week, the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association expressed its approval of the manner in which the agency handled the "very complex and difficult problem." The formalities over with, the association then stressed the prenatal need for the acid and the additional cost to pregnant women and their famiiles brought about by forcing them to obtain daily folic acid supplementation through prescriptions.

The association also said that its member firms will likely institute research programs to demonstrate that more than 0.4 milligram daily dose can be safely sold without a prescription. These studies, of course, would have to be completed by March when the ban on folic, now temporary, becomes regulation.

Neomycin—Neomycin sales are likely to be boosted appreciably by the publicity given the antibiotic in the advertising for a fairly new deodorant put out by Revlon called "Hi and Dri." Television viewers will be particularly familiar with the campaign which finds Barbara Britton, looking like one of those people who could never be guilty of offending, in the Revlon research lab.

Considering Revlon's success in promoting its extensive line of cosmetics, it's very likely that many people soon will be convinced of the particular effective-

Drug and Fine Chemical Exports: June

Exports of selected drugs and fine chemicals for the months of May and June, 1960, as reported by the Bureau of Census, were as follows:

		June	*May*
Analgesics and antipyretics	lbs.	65,379	32,041
Antibiotics, n.e.c.	grs.	6,533,050	6,135,539
Ascorbic Acid	lbs.	36,242	106,550
Aspirin	lbs.	97,452	101,674
B-complex (excluding B_1 and B_{12})	lbs.	38,973	28,147
Bacitracin	100-million-units	10,867	16,828
Dihydrostreptomycin, bulk	gms.	3,866,050	11,738,000
Pectin and preparations	lbs.	57,308	38,953
Penicillin, bulk	billion units	5,401,478	6,730,724
Streptomycin, all forms	gms.	6,118,840	6,811,537
Sulfa Drugs	lbs.	61,897	52,945
Thiamin	lbs.	7,483	5,350
Vitamin A bulk and medicinal	lbs.	10,767	8,819
Vitamins, n.e.c.*	lbs.	49,458	84,612

* Not elsewhere classified by the Census bureau.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

ness of "Hi and Dri" and the singular value of its active ingredient, neomycin sulfate. If such turns out to be the case, one can logically expect that other firms will follow Revlon's lead and introduce a similar deodorant. The toiletries industry is full of copy cats.

Although Revlon is talking most loudly about neomycin, it's believed that the seemingly indefatigible Helena Rubenstein already has a similar product on the shelf, and that Colgate is right now test-marketing a third in the Northeast.

With an eye to crashing the booming cosmetics business, neomycin producers have been pushing research in that direction for several years. Apparently, their efforts are beginning to pay off. To what extent deodorants will expand the market for the antibiotic is not yet known. Trade people seem quite enthusiastic, however.

An interesting sidelight to the "Hi and Dri" promotion is that Revlon is actually using the name, neomycin. Previously, chemicals that were used in toothpastes and toiletries, generally, were given a made-up name—like Pepsodent's Irium, a Lasker invention in case you haven't been reading LOOK—or a code name that was easily understood but sounded terribly scientific and secret like GL-70. Perhaps, the drug industry is coming into its own.

Prednisone—Exports of prednisone in June were valued at $98,741, according to trade statistics just released by the Foreign Trade & Economics Operations Division of the Bureau of the Census, US Department of Commerce.

Buying prednisone in June were Panama ($96,366); Greece ($875); Canada ($700); Belgium ($474); and Bermuda ($336).

Exports of prednisolone the same month were valued at $590,005. Based on dollar value, the largest shipments went to: Argentina $64,250; Mexico $64,038; Panama $54,105; France $52,780; Belgium $39,887; Brazil $38,013; Canada $35,740; and Bermuda $28,114.

Botanicals

No price changes were reported last week and, according to trade sources, little action is anticipated where the domestic botanicals are concerned. For the most part, they say, the new crops are not plentiful enough to cause price cuts, nor short enough to spur advances.

Imports detained by the Food & Drug Administration at the Port of New York during the two week period ended July 29 included 5 lots (123 bags) of gum karaya; 298 bags of kola nuts; 48 bales of laurel leaves; and 2 lots (100 cases) of papain.

Agar Agar—Among botanicals markets, this is one of the firmest, principally because dealers' stocks are light and little material is being offered by foreign suppliers.

Quote on USP Kobe No. 1 strip is $2.65 to $2.75 a pound, a lofty level considering that the material was selling at $2.20 a pound earlier this year.

Passion Flower Herb—Dealers have little or no stock of passion flower herb, so quoted prices are necessarily nominal. A report last week indicated, however, that new crop should be coming in by mid-August, at which time prices may be changed up or down, determined by the extent of offerings.

Wild Cherry Bark—This season's crop is in, but this has not effected prices which remain at long established levels.

Witch Hazel Leaves—Current selling price is reported to be 25c. a pound. This is slightly below the previous level of 28c. to 30c. a pound, set up prior to arrival of the new crop, when dealers stocks were limited and demand was especially good.

Obituaries

Ross LeB. Daggett

Ross LeB. Daggett, vice-president of George Lueders & Co., New York essential oils dealers, died July 31 at his home in Setauket, N. Y. He was fifty-eight years old.

Mr. Daggett started with the company in 1930. He became a director in 1936 and assumed the duties of vice-president in 1939.

Robert P. Scherer

Robert P. Scherer, president and founder of R. P. Scherer Corporation, Detroit, Mich., who invented a process for producing gelatin capsules, died July 27 in that city. He was fifty-three years old.

Mr. Scherer established his company in 1933 after developing the first rotary die process for producing soft gelatin capsules. The company today is said to be the largest producer of vitamin capsules in the world.

David Cohen, chief pharmacist at the Jersey City Medical Center in New Jersey and treasurer of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, died August 3 in Jersey City. He was sixty-nine years old.

Robert J. Crockett, vice-president of Oil Specialties Refining Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., died August 3 in Newark, N.J. He was sixty-three years old.

John F. Magee, chairman of the board of Alpha Portland Cement Company, Easton, Pa., died August 3 in that city. He was sixty-seven years old.

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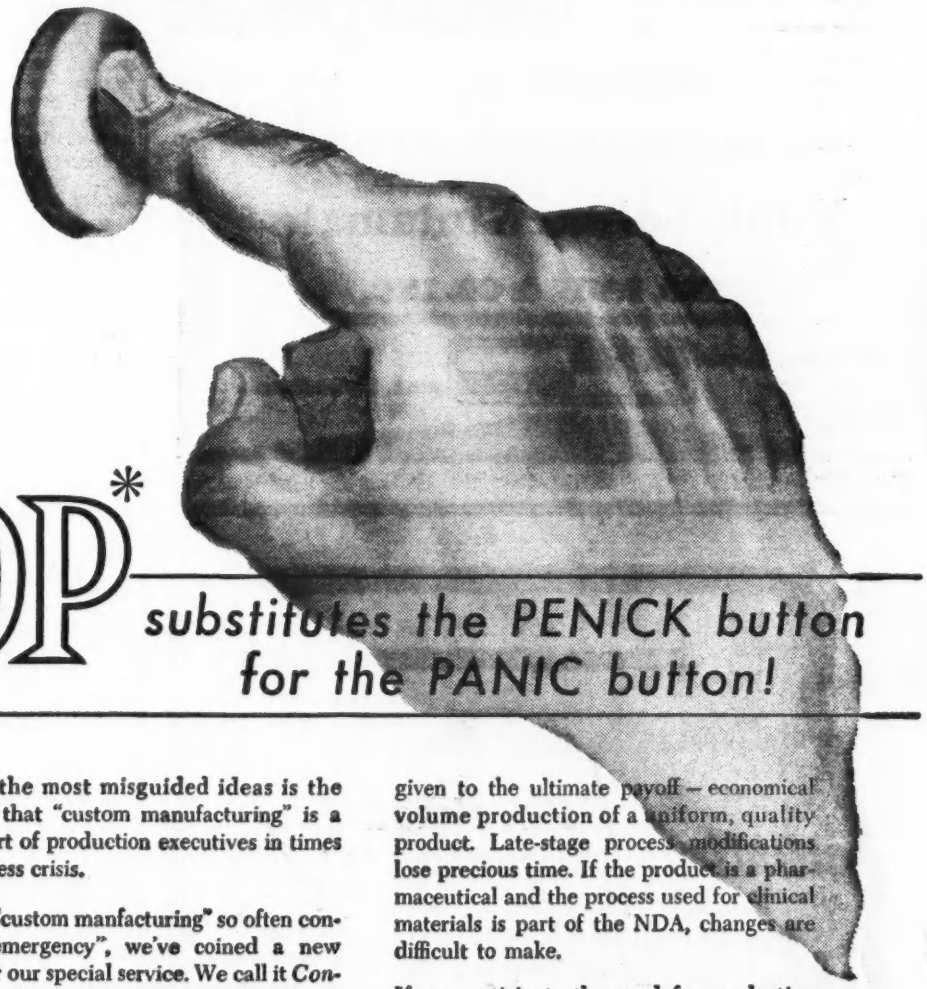

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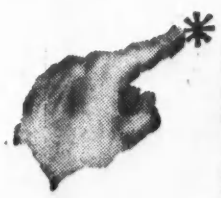

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American Unit of SCI Makes W. H. Lycan Chairman

The American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry has elected William H. Lycan, of Johnson & Johnson, Inc., as its chairman. Others elected are Robert W. Cairns, of Hercules Powder Company, as vice-chairman; and Frank C. McGrew, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., as honorary secretary.

New members of the executive committee are D. K. Ballman, Dow Chemical Company; D. B. Benedict, Union Carbide Corporation; K. J. Brunings, Chas. Pfizer & Co.; H. K. Nason, Monsanto Chemical Company, and G. A. Nesty, Allied Chemical Corporation.

Kefauver, a Benefactor?

—Continued from page 3

doctors have become "prescription happy":

"With the growing public awareness of the high cost of drugs, there could be a conscious or unconscious cutting down in the number of prescriptions written or in the amounts prescribed. This could be reflected in the volume of sales; we have seen some slight evidence of this."

But the industry should be able to sail past this difficulty as it will past the one rock that could positively wreck its growth prospects: "The greatest danger we see is long term, and this encompasses the drift toward partial or complete regulation by the government's administration of public health."

Disregarding this factor, the review finds that long term growth of the industry has a firm base in:

- A growing population and the increasing proportion of the very young and old who require more medical care.
- Higher family incomes and extensive health insurance coverage, which allow more people to enjoy better medical care.
- Greater penetration into unsaturated foreign markets, allowing a faster rate of growth than in the US.
- An increasing percentage of sales dollars going into research.
- High volume sales of proprietary drugs.

"All of the foregoing," the review concludes, "tends to support our continued contention that we favor investments in the broadly-based stable proprietary companies with highly leveraged unique ethical arms."

NEW OFFICIAL: Robert W. Reinicke, named vice-president of operations for Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis. He had been with Ekco Products, Chicago.

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OPD Reports From Europe

Polystyrene Is Reduced in the UK

—*Continued from page 5*

has announced a new firm to produce finished plastic materials, with headquarters in London. This will be Shell's first move outside the plastics raw materials field. British Industrial Plastics and Borden Company have a joint company to manufacture amino moulding compounds in the Mexico City, Mexico, region.

The Shell-National Distillers company presumably will concentrate on the production of polyolefin products such as polyethylene and polypropylene film and other packaging materials. Shell is now constructing a polyolefin plant at Carrington with an annual capacity of 30,000 tons with about 20,000 tons of that in polyethylene and the balance in polypropylene.

The film and packaging techniques of National Distiller's Kordite subsidiary are evidently the key to the joint venture. The new company will be headed by Dr. W. L. J. de Nie, currently a senior executive of Shell Development Company, New York, and W. T. Meyer, now in charge of Kordite's foreign operations.

A name for the new company has not been chosen. Its first work will be to determine which products to produce and where to make them.

Materiales Molderables, S.A. de C.V.

The British Industrial Borden Company venture will be called Materiales Moldeables, S.A. de C.V., and will have an initial production capacity of 1,000 tons of amino molding compounds a year. BIP will be responsible for designing the new plant for supplying operating technique. In accordance with Mexican government policy, Mexican capital may go into the new firm.

Imperial Chemical Industries' new nylon plant will have a capacity of 15,000 tons a year of caprolactam for production of nylon 6 polymer. All of ICI's existing nylon plants, and one now under construction, are designed to produce nylon 66 polymer. The new nylon 6 will supply a recently announced unit of British Nylon Spinners, owned half by ICI and half by Courtaulds, which will produce nylon tire cords.

ICI also has announced it will have a new plant producing polyvinylidene chloride copolymer by early next year. The material is used in solvent solutions and in coatings for paper, cellulosic and thermoplastic packaging materials. ICI states that most of the UK demand for polyvinylidene chloride has been met by imports.

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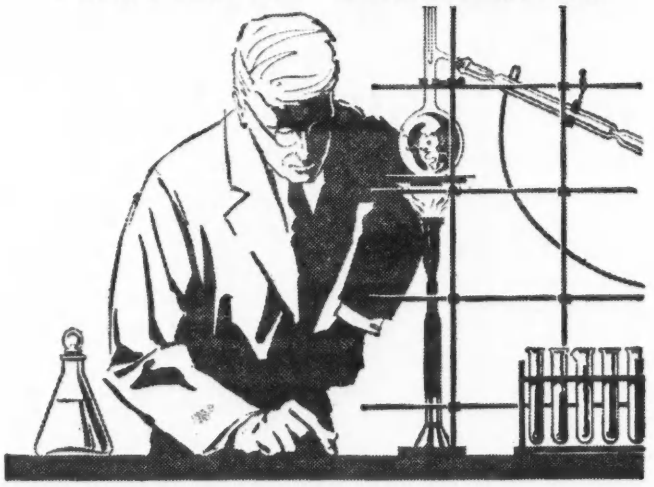

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

A number of price changes occurred last week among the essential oils, but probably the most interesting was the $1 per pound decline in spearmint oil. It had been listed in this publication at $9 per pound since early in December, 1959. This, the dealers say, is just the beginning of the price declines. Already it has been reported that some orders are being booked for around $5 per pound. Another interesting change is the 50 cent per pound increase in the price of sandalwood oil. The price was already considered high and this further increase puts more dealers than ever out of the sandalwood business. Some perfume compounders, it is reported, are genuinely concerned about the inflationary prices. Grapefruit was already scarce, so its 25 cent per pound advance was not a shock to anyone. Ginger may be firming because of the difficulty in Africa where a good deal of ginger is produced. Ginger advanced 50 cents per pound.

Other declines include amyris which came down in price 10 cents per pound; cedarwood which came down in price 5 cents per pound; methyl anthranilate, which came down in price 20 cents per pound; ocotea cymbarum, which came down in price 2 cents per pound, and petitgrain, which came down in price 10 cents per pound.

Pakistan restrictions on the importation of vegetable and flower seeds have been relaxed under a new import policy. This word comes to us via the Foreign Commerce Weekly, which learned of it from the United States Embassy in Karachi.

Authorities expect the new policy to help increase agricultural production in the country. Import of seeds, except onion, are under an automatic licensing system, whereby importers who have exhausted their quota automatically will be granted another.

Price Trends

Advanced

Ginger, 50c. per lb.
Grapefruit, 25c. per lb.
Sandalwood, 50c. per lb.

Reduced

Amyris, 10c. per lb.
Cedarwood, 5c. per lb.
Methyl Anthranilate, 20c. per lb.
Ocotea cymbarum, 2c. per lb.
Petitgrain, 10c. per lb.
Spearmint, $1 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last Month	Aug. 7, 1959
145.90	145.96	146.09	146.96

For Current Prices see page 11

Essential Oils

Amyris—From its previous high, $1.65 per pound, amyris has come down in price 10c. per pound to $1.55 per pound.

Bois de Rose—Both Brazilian and Peruvian material are still weakening. Brazilian remains at its previous level, $2.10 per pound and Peruvian remains at its previous level, $1.70 per pound.

From published sources we note that, imports for the current crop year are expected to amount to some 600,000 pounds. The previous crop year's imports amounted to 465,000 pounds.

Cedarwood—From its previous high, 75c. per pound, cedarwood oil has declined 5c. per pound, to 70c. per pound.

Ginger—Distilled material in bottles rose in price. From its previous high, $11.50 per pound, material went up to an even $12 per pound. It is assumed that the political difficulty in Africa, which produces large amounts of ginger oil, are responsible for the rise in price.

Grapefruit—Shortage of material and greater-than-normal demand have served to raise the spot price for grapefruit oil. From its previous level, $3.25 per pound, grapefruit oil climbed to $3.50 per pound.

Citronella—Formosa material remains at its previous level, 92c. per pound, but news from source is that the market is firming.

Responsible for the firmness probably is the typhoon which hit Formosa August 1. According to the Associated Press, "Severe rainstorms in the wake of typhoon Shirley struck Formosa today (August 1), flooding towns, knocking out communications and marooning thousands...

"About twenty-three inches of rain in three hours were reported from the Yunlin district, in central Formosa.

"Mindful of the floods that spread disaster in the wake of a typhoon a year ago, Chinese Nationalist Vice-President Chen Cheng ordered army engineering units to help with rescue and communications work.

"The floods last year left about 1,100 persons dead or missing and 248,000 homeless.

"The typhoon also struck the Ryukyu Islands, northeast of Formosa, and swept on toward the Communist-held mainland of China . . ."

Material from Ceylon continues at $1 per pound.

Guaiacwood—Firmness is noted in the market for guaiacwood. Price, however, continues to begin at 65c. per pound. The high of the range continues at 80c. per pound.

Lemongrass—Material is said to be quite firm. Spot prices remain at their previous level, $2 per pound.

Neroli—It has been reported to this publication that both the French and the Tunisian neroli oil are unavailable at the present time.

The last prices that were quoted were, for the French, $425 per pound and, for the Tunisian, $400 per pound. mains at its previous level, $839 per pound.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Slight weakening was noted. From its previous high, 48c. per pound, material declined to 46c. per pound.

This weakness may be due in part to the falling off of demand for safrole, which is found in ocotea cymbarum. Safrole has been found to cause liver damage and for this reason many former users have discontinued using it in food products.

Petitgrain—South American material has declined in price 10c. per pound. From its previous level, $2.50 per pound, it has gone down in price to $2.40 per pound.

Sandalwood—From its previous low, $20 per pound, sandalwood oil has climbed to $20.50 per pound. The auctions last month which were expected to put large quantities of material on the market, and thereby lower the prices, did no such thing.

Much less material than was hoped for, was auctioned and instead of prices coming down, they have gone up.

Spearmint—The long-awaited reduction in the price of spearmint oil has finally come. From its previous high, $9 per pound, the oil has declined to $8 per pound.

It has been reported that some new crop material is being booked for as little as $5 per pound.

Wormseed—Material continues to sell for around $4.15 per pound.

From the producing areas, however, comes the word that because of late planting and smaller acreage, the new crop material—due on spot in October—will be higher priced.

This is speculation, of course, and some New York dealers are ignoring these threats of higher prices. Even though the size of the crops is decreasing, so is demand.

Most of the material, it is reported, is exported.

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Week Ended July 29, 1960

Black pepper, 5 bags.
Cassia, 11 lots, 1,126 bales.
Chillies, 2 lots, 253 bags.
Cumin seed, 2 lots, 100 bags.
Ginger, 4 lots, 640 bags.
Mace, 2 lots, 12 cases.
Nutmegs, 6 lots, 628 bags.
Sesame seed, 5 lots, 1,153 bags.

Aromatic Chemicals

Methyl Anthranilate—From its previous high, $2.45 per pound, this aromatic has come down in price 20c. per pound to $2.25 per pound.

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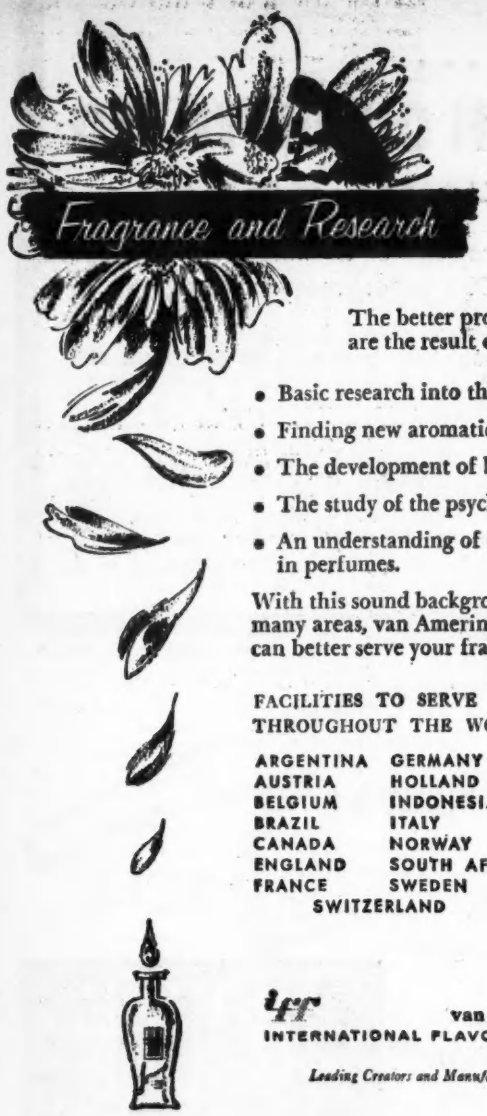

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mot and mandarin; and oils of neroli, petitgrain, jasmin, tuberose, gardenia, robinia, jonquil, orange flower, wallflower, and ylang ylang.

Seeds and Spices

Ginger—Political difficulty in Africa continues to make for scarcity of African ginger. It is reported that split material from Nigeria is moving up in price at a steady pace.

Material from Jamaica is said to have been sold and it is speculated that holders, on spot, of material from Cochin and Jamaica will raise prices as soon as the demand picks up.

Paprika—Because of seasonal demand, it is said that top qualities of Spanish material are difficult to buy.

Some people feel that prices for the new crop of Spanish material will be higher than prices were at the close of last year.

Pepper—There was a general decline in price of the black and white peppers. Malabar black declined 3c. per pound—from 60c. per pound to 57c. per pound; Lampong black declined 2c. per pound—from 59c. per pound to 57c. per pound, and Muntok white declined 2c. per pound —from 80c. per pound to 78c. per pound.

It is reported that most arrivals recently have been from Lampong. Tellicherry material is said to be quite scarce. Material in Ceylon and Brazil is said to be small.

With regard to red peppers: It is said that shortages of Santakas are appearing and that Turkish chillies are gaining in popularity.

Vanilla Beans—In response to inquiries from our readers about frozen desserts we expect the following information from the Federal Register which explains why the ruling, which was delineated in this column last week, was decided upon.

"The kind of ice cream now produced in greatest quantity has a flavor derived from one or a combination of the substances vanilla beans and extract of vanilla beans (which are the sources of the flavoring recognized by consumers as 'vanilla'), and form artificial flavoring substances such as synthetically produced vanilling, which simulate vanilla flavor.

"Persons interested in the vanilla bean industry advocated that standards for ice cream should prescribe the type of flavor used and that for the food with the specified name 'vanilla ice cream' the standard should require that only natural flavor from vanilla beans could be used.

"The notices of the hearing and the preponderance of the evidence as submitted by other persons support establishing a standard for the food 'ice cream' and listing the characterizing ingredients and flavorings as optional ingredients.

"The testimony of the witnesses appearing in behalf of the vanilla bean industry pointed toward prescribing separate specific standards for each of the many kinds of ice cream.

"Aside from being inadequately supported by the record, regulations setting separate specific standards for the different kinds of ice cream would be more complex and restrictive than a standard listing the characterizing ingredients and flavorings as optional ingredients.

"The purpose sought to be served by prescribing the flavoring ingredients was the prevention of misleading labeling.

"It is concluded that a preferable way to achieve this purpose, and one which will promote honesty and fair dealing in the interest of consumers, is to provide, in designating artificial flavoring for label declaration, that where the label names the food as 'vanilla ice cream' or 'vanilla flavored ice cream' no artificial flavoring is used, and to provide further than in any ice cream where both natural and artificial flavors are used, any representation made on the label that the ice cream contains natural flavoring shall be accompanied immediately and conspicuously by labeling to show that artificial flavoring is also used."

Paint Industry's Trade

—*Continued from page 4*

industry sessions, in which the Bureau of Foreign Commerce and the Business and Defense Services Administration are cooperating, are a part of the intensive overall effort the government is making to expand foreign trade.

Mr. Fisk also told the industrialists that many industries feel it would be helpful if they could be a party to the GATT negotiations, and that a plan was being worked out to give industry greater representations at these sessions, where their spokesmen would serve in an advisory capacity.

Walter A. Edwards, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Domestic Affairs, said that the problem of expanding foreign trade is one of the most challenging that faces the economy today. He emphasized that the government effort is designed to be a continuing program.

Must Meet World Competition

William A. White, sr., Administrator of Business & Defense Services Administration, pointed to the increasing volume of world trade, and stressed the necessity for this country to get its share. To do this, however, he added it will be necessary for industry to meet increasing competition.

Nathaniel Knowles, Deputy Director of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, told of the efforts being made to sell more American products abroad through trade missions and trade fairs, and of the increasing emphasis placed on strengthening the foreign service of the Government.

Industry representatives present were R. R. Holm, for Sherwin-Williams Company; H. H. Hodge, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; M. P. Hottel, National Lead Company, and D. P. Lynott, National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association.

Also, D. D. Stewart, Benjamin Moore & Co.; J. H. Snyder, DeVoe & Raynolds Company; and Dr. Gustave Klinkenstein, Maas & Waldstein Company.

Kefauver Sweet-talks

—*Continued from page 5*

to enable you to either request or subpoena such documents from the respective parties," Mr. Kintner added.

In his request, Sen. Kefauver let it be known that he has seen the proposed findings of fact and conclusions of fact and law that have been prepared in this case and complimented FTC counsel Andrew C. Goodhope for "an excellent job."

But he couldn't see why the cost data has to be kept in confidence since the courts and the commission have long records of making such information available, where relevant to the issues involved in litigation.

He added that it would seem anomalous for the government to have included data in the public record in a Sherman act proceeding but not to be able to do so in a proceeding under a newer and broader statute like the Clayton Act.

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ALOE—50 cs, Meer Corp, Aruba
ALUMINA—20 dms, Rouen
AMBERGRIS—4 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Yokohama
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE—200 bgs, Interstate Universal Inc, Bremen
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—174 dms, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Glasgow
50 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
AMYLOPECTIN-G—1,600 bgs, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—75 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremerhaven
23 dms, Carbic Hoechst Corp, Rotterdam
7 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen,
28 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
33 dms, Bremerhaven
97 dms, Havre
ANTIMONY OXIDE—54 bgs, Revelli Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
APRICOT KERNEL OIL—6 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Capetown
ARSENIC—99 bbls, L J Buck, Gothenburg
ARSENIC, METALLIC—50 dms, Kolon Trading Co, Gothenburg
ASBESTOS FIBER—2,000 bgs, National City Bank, Port Elizabeth
607 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Durban
3,200 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
100 bgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Durban
7,600 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Capetown
BALSAM—7 dms, National City Bank, Miragoane
BEESWAX—40 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
60 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
59 bgs, Morris Hess Co, Port Au Prince
89 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Djibouti
200 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Talcahuano
50 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
50 bls, Lobito
58 bgs, Puerto Plata
25 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
88 bgs, Tampico
21 bls, Progreso
BLANC FIXE—62 dms, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—550 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—4 dms, Elton Trading Co, Callao
BONE CHARCOAL—200 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
BUCKTHORN ROOT—400 bls, D Hauser, Leningrad
CALCIUM CARBONATE—2,600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—600 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
50 dms, Yokohama
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, M J Golumbeck, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, ACTIVATED—450 cs, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co, Rotterdam
CARMINE—4 dms, Chemical Bank, London
CARNAUBA WAX—224 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Toronto Dominon Bank, Fortaleza
112 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Fortaleza
222 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining Corp, Fortaleza
89 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
CASEIN—1,218 bgs, A J Mills & Co, New Plymouth
836 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
500 bgs, Sayous International Corp, Buenos Aires
4,000 bgs, Milwaukee Spice Mills, Rotterdam
3,500 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Stone & Downer Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
CASSIA—261 bls, Knickerbocker Mills, Rotterdam
764 bls, Rotterdam
CASTOR OIL—320 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
200 tons, Salvador
CEDARWOOD OIL—25 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Mombasa
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—5 cs, Hamburg
CHLORAL HYDRATE—50 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CHLORINATED RUBBER—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS, 25 bls, Louis Furth, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—50 dms, L A Champon & Co, Keelung
25 dms, A Verley & Co, Keelung
CLAY—1,000 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Rotterdam
CLOVE—80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Zanzibar
200 bgs, National City Bank, Zanzibar
852 bgs, Zanzibar
CLOVE OIL—22 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Mombasa
44 dms, Zanzibar
COBALT CHLORIDE—10 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Bremen
COCA LEAVES—125 bls, Maywood Chemical Works, Salaverry
COCONUT OIL—215 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Rotterdam
24 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
718 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
276 tons, Manila
COLOMBO ROOT—12 bgs, Zanzibar
COPAL GUM—63 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Singapore
167 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
9 bgs, Antwerp
COPPER CYANIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORN OIL—200 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
CORN STARCH—300 bgs, Geismar & Co, Antwerp
2,695 bgs, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
CUTTLE FISH BONE—105 cs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Kobe
90 cs, Takoradi
DAMMAR GUM—268 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
56 bgs, Singapore
DEGRAS—55 dms, Crystal Extract & Chemical Co, Fremantle
54 dms, Lanaetex Products, Fremantle
54 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Fremantle
18 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
50 dms, N I Malmstrom, Liverpool
106 dms, Hummel Lanolin Corp, Rotterdam
92 dms, Chemical Bank, Nagoya
108 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Antwerp
DEXTRIN—410 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
450 bgs, Rotterdam
DICYANDIAMIDE—500 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Yokohama
40 bgs, Liverpool
DYES, COALTAR—47 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Hamburg
332 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
30 dms, Sandoz Inc, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—1,730 bgs, United Ultramarine & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
525 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
1,575 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
900 bgs, Rotterdam
ENZYME C-14—2 cans, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
EUCALYPTOL—10 dms, Seville
EUCALYPTUS WOOD EXTRACT—5,236 bgs, Fremantle
FIGWORT HERB—2 bls, Meer Corp, Hamburg
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Yokohama
45 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
FISH SOLUBLES—800 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Capetown
GALL—2 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Wellington
3 dms, Ovimpex Inc, New Plymouth
GALLNUTS—1,011 bgs, National City Bank, Beirut
GELATIN—48 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
100 dms, Aries Co, Havre
400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
824 bgs, Sydney
53 bbls, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—10 dms, Antoine Chiris, Algiers
4 dms, George Lueders & Co, London
GINGER—65 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Kingston
60 bgs, Louis Furth, Kingston
120 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
GLUE—600 bgs, First National Boston, Rotterdam
GLUE, BONE—250 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Durban
GLUESTOCK—459 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Barranquilla
GLUTAMIC ACID—11 dms, Fallek Products Co, Antwerp
GRAPHITE—74 bgs, C Pettinos, Havre
GUAR GUM—100 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—400 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
90 dms, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—2,450 tons, National Gypsum Co, Walton
20,701 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HOOF & HORNMEAL—167 bgs, A M Goldstein, Buenos Aires
IODINE, CRUDE—100 dms, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
352 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Limon
IRISH MOSS—100 bls, H Reifenberg, Havre
IRON OXIDE—224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
IRON POWDER—87 dms, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
JALAP ROOT—5 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
JAPAN WAX—50 cs, Mitsubishi Corp, Kobe
KAURI GUM—72 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Auckland
LACTALBUMIN—1,194 bgs, A J Mills & Co, New Plymouth
LACTIC ACID—50 dms, A Millner & Co, Liverpool
LAURYL MERCAPTAN—1 dm, H A Gogarty, London
LAVANDIN OIL—5 cks, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Cannes
LEAD, RED—500 bgs, Rotterdam
LEMONGRASS OIL—56 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LIME OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Cristobal
6 dms, L A Champon & Co, Port Au Prince
LIVER EXTRACT—13 cs, Overseas Medical Supply Co, Hamburg
LIVER POWDER—20 cs, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN GUM—81 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Rotterdam
225 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—40 dms, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—16 cs, Hismoco American Co, Macassar
14 cs, Magna Enterprises, Macassar
503 cs, Sin Lian Huat, Macassar
14 cs, A G Dunn, Singapore
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—200 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MARJORAM—100 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Marseille
MATICO LEAVES—64 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
MELAMINE—50 bgs, Okura & Co. NY, Yokohama
MENTHOL—425 rs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
60 cs, American Far Eastern Syndicate, Santos
MEPROBAMATE—100 dms, Carter Products, Southampton
MERCURIC OXIDE—77 cs, Troy Chemical Co, Rotterdam
MERCURY—100 flks, National City Bank, Coquimbo
METHYL CYCLOHEXANONE—6 dms, Baird Chemical Industries, Marseille
5-METHYL-3-SULFANILAMIDO ISOXAZOLE—40 dms, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc, Kobe
MINERAL COLORS—91 bgs, Revelli Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—50 dms, Fallek Products Co, Antwerp
MUSTARD SEED—500 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Hamburg
488 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—320 bgs, J N Forker, Liverpool
507 bgs, Allied Chemical Corp, Liverpool
1,379 bgs, Witco Chemical Co, Liverpool
1,269 bgs, Ore & Ferro Corp, Durban
750 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHENIC ACID—2,973 bbls, Humble Oil Co, Aruba
NIACIN—20 dms, Antwerp
40 bgs, Hamburg
NUTMEG—364 bgs, LoCurto & Funk, Rotterdam
140 bgs, Singapore
56 bgs, Rotterdam
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—16 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Itajai
45 cks, Simab Corp, Rio de Janeiro
25 dms, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—125 dms, Samos Import Export Corp, Seville
20 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Barcelona
25 dms, Old Monk Olive Oil Co, Marseille
169 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
50 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Seville
OURICURY WAX—111 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Salvador
PALMKERNEL OIL—370 tons, E F Drew & Co, Matadi
886 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—102 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
16 cs, Paul Lewis Lab, Mombasa
379 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
PECTIN—175 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
140 bgs, MacAlbert Co, Singapore
180 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
70 bgs, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—110 bgs, P H Petry, Mombasa
PEPSIN—13 cks, Paul Lewis Lab, Copenhagen
PIMENTO—80 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
32 bgs, Nellys America Ltd, Kingston
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—2 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
PINENEEDLE OIL—3 cs, Antwerp
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—750 bgs, G G Lippelgoes, Kobe
POPPYSEED—150 bls, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Vande Vries Trading Corp, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Sokol & Co, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—300 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
60 kgs, Antwerp
POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE—25 dms, American Firstoline Corp, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—2,200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Copenhagen
480 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
438 bgs, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—35 dms, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa
50 dms, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,486 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
8,162 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
1,565 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
RAUWOLFIA VOMITORIA ROOT—313 bgs, Antwerp
d-RIBONOLACTONE—15 dms, Hoffmann La Roche Inc, Hamburg
RYANIA—1,409 bdls, S B Penick & Co, Port of Spain
SAGE OIL—7 cs, Antwerp
SAPONIN—4 cs, A K Peters Co, Valparaiso
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—17 bls, F D Keller & Son, Tampico
SASSAFRAS OIL—14 dms, Martin Baer & Co, Itajai
SESAME OIL—79 dms, I R Boody & Co, Copenhagen
SHELLAC—290 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
60 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bremen
SOAP BARK—372 bls, P H Petry, Talcohuano
SODIUM ARSENITE—32 dms, Reade Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—450 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM FERROCYANIDE—400 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Antwerp
SODIUM HYDROSULPHITE—160 dms, Toms River Cincinnati Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
SODIUM METHYLARSONATE—10 dms, Havre
SODIUM PERBORATE—100 bgs, Block Drug Co, Hamburg
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—300 bgs, Hamburg
STARCH—611 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
SULFANILAMIDE—140 dms, Liverpool
TAPIOCA—400 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
330 bgs, Bernco International, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—7,005 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
672 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
441 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
1,000 bgs, H F R Dolan Jr, Itajai
6,000 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Itajai
TALC—2,125 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TARTARIC ACID—90 bgs, European Chemical Co, Marseille
THEOPHYLLINE—10 dms, Kolon Trading Co, Rotterdam
THIOUREA—400 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Yokohama
TITANIUM DIOXIDE, ANATASE — 3,309 bgs, Marubeni Iida Co, Yokohama
UREA, SYNTHETIC—600 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VANILLA BEANS—12 cs, Zink & Trieste, Marseille
VETIVER OIL—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Port Au Prince
WATTLE BARK—3,189 bls, Bowring & Co, Capetown
WATTLE EXTRACT—531 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Durban
1,070 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Durban
651 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
456 bgs, International Products Corp, Mombasa
423 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
YERBAMATE—100 cs, J Victori & Co, Buenos Aires
YLANG YLANG OIL—5 dms, Djibouti
ZINC CHLORIDE—42 dms, Antwerp
ZINC DIMETHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE — 12 dms, Baird Chemical Industries, Rotterdam

Los Angeles

AGAR—13 bbls, Marseille
CALCIUM CARBONATE—800 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CARAWAY SEED—650 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
200 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
CASSIA—500 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Saigon
CINNAMON QUILLS—31 bls, McClintock Stera Co, Colombo
20 bls, W R Grace & Co, Colombo
COPRA—1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Dumaguete
2,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust, Tobaco
250 tons, Manila
750 tons, Cebu
FISHMEAL—3,435 bgs, Chimbote
GYPSUM—16,046 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Hathaway Allied Products, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—96 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Marseille
50 dms, Cadiz
PAPAIN—80 cs, Wm E Martin & Son, Matadi
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Singapore
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—22 bls, Hathaway Allied Products, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,568 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—499 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ANTIMONY OXIDE—500 bgs, Liverpool
80 cks, Liverpool
725 bgs, Glasgow
ASBESTOS FIBER—4,080 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
1,000 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Durban
CASEIN—770 bgs, National Casein Sales, Melbourne
1,500 bgs, National Casein Sales, Buenos Aires
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Liverpool
DICYANDIAMIDE—440 bgs, Yokohama
FISHLIVER OIL—65 dms, Phila National Bank, Yokohama
GYPSUM, CRUDE—14,897 tons, National Gypsum Co, Halifax
6,288 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
IRON POWDER—150 dms, Easton Metal Powder Co, London
LICORICE ROOT—6,286 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes, Leningrad
MAGNESITE—200 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM OXIDE—600 bgs, Darlington Chemicals, Liverpool
1,600 bgs, Darlington Chemicals, Glasgow
MENTHOL—30 cs, Bankers Trust Co, Santos
MOLASSES—1,600,932 gals, Havana
1,406,117 gals, Antilla
2,963,206 gals, Montanzas
NAPHTHALENE—1,490 bgs, Allied Chemical Corp, London
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—100 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
PYRIDINE—39 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Antwerp
RUTILE SAND—1,000 bgs, Phila National Bank, Brisbane
2,020 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Brisbane
SODIUM CYANIDE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PEROXIDE—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE — 500 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,120 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
1,000 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Kohsichang
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
50 dms, Venice
UREA—2,777 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
600 bgs, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—52 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
WATTLE BARK—1,100 bls, Chemical Bank, East London
XYLENTHOL—100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
ZIRCON SAND—4,909 bgs, Chemical Bank, Brisbane
2,950 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Sydney
1,493 bgs, Import Export Industries, Sydney

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—4,780 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
720 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Durban
400 bgs, Lourenco Marques
CASEIN—500 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, E Lang, Buenos Aires
20 bgs, J R Spellacy, Sydney
CASSIA—625 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Saigon
COPAL GUM—77 bkts, Singapore
COPRA—600 tons, Cargill Inc, Hondagua
247 tons, Cargill Inc, Siain
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Manila
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, Cargill Inc, Tacloban
750 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
2,250 tons, Cargill Inc, Ozamis
1,000 tons, Tacloban
1,000 tons, Dumaguete
1,000 tons, Cebu
CUMIN SEED—182 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Hong Kong
DEXTRIN—200 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Amsterdam
FISHMEAL—2,390 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Callao
3,261 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
3,000 bgs, Star Kist Foods, Chimbote
LACTALBUMIN—1,493 bgs, A J Mills & Co, New Plymouth
MACE—28 cs, Singapore
NUTMEG—176 bgs, Port of Spain
PEPPER, BLACK—105 bgs, Singapore
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—340 bgs, Maurbeni Iida Co, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—9,600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SODIUM TRICHLOROACETATE—600 dms, G Brewer Co, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,530 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Kohsichang
500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
200 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Santos
450 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos

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Coatings Materials

Just about the only shortages involved in the protective coating raw material field are those connected with phthalic anhydride. Alkyd resins and the phthalate plasticizers are about the only items affected. The naphthalene shortage which lies behind the phthalic scarcity does not seem to adversely affect the supply position of certain organic pigments based on naphthol and naphthylamine derivatives. Even phthalocyanine colors are not really tight.

The paint business is off from expectations. This is not just a side effect of plant vacation shutdowns. Naturally such shutdowns do adversely affect business volume temporarily, but not ultimately. There are various factors accounting for the current lull in paint business volume, and hence in raw material business volume, among which are the following:

So far as house paints, and other trade sales items are concerned, one of the main deterrents to business volume despite the best painting weather in years, is the tight money situation at the consumer level. People are tending to put off the expense and if possible wait until next year. Some of this is due to people being committed on time sales for most of their funds, and some of it is due to a cautious attitude with respect to money, which seems to be a characteristic of the present public mood.

Other factors accounting for the industrial finish market being down is the seasonal curtailment of automobile production. Dealer and manufacturer inventories are high, and end of July and early August cutbacks are sharper than normal.

An added factor is the popularity of the compacts which require less paint than the standard sized cars, and most compact sales are made in lieu of a full sized car. Then, too, there has been a significant accumulation of inventories of electric appliances and similar durable goods requiring paint. To reduce these inventories some manufacturers have curtailed output significantly.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 7, 1959
103.16	103.16	103.15	103.03

For Current Prices See Page 11

Prime Pigments

Carbon Black—According to the Bureau of Mines, June production of channel black amounted to 23,643,000 pounds, as compared with 25,105,000 pounds produced in May, and 26,346,000 turned out in June of last year. This brought channel black total output for the first half of this year to 148,095,000 pounds, as against 161,336,000 pounds turned out during the first half of 1959.

The total June output of the various grades of furnace black was reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting to 150,045,000 pounds, compared with 163,975,000 pounds in May, and 130,010,000 pounds in June of last year. For the first half of 1960 total furnace black production stood at 930,158,000 pounds, as against 785,558,000 pounds produced during the first half of 1959.

The pattern in pounds of furnace black output for the first six months of 1960 stood as follows: Thermal, 80,696,000; SRF, 168,609; HMF, 39,474,000; GPF, 60,940,000; FEF, 131,684,000; HAF, 278,411,000; SAF, 8,572,000; ISAF, 161,772,000 pounds.

Leaded Zinc Oxides—This is the peak season for this class of pigments used in outside house paint type formulations. Supplies are quite adequate to take care of the somewhat less than normal demand. Prices are firm and unchanged.

Titanium Pigments—Pure TiO_2 type pigments for the paint trade are suffering from the slow business situation which characterizes the paint industry. While it is true that so far as industrial finishes are concerned, plant vacation shutdowns have been a factor during July, and will probably continue to have an effect during the first two weeks in August, this is not the whole story.

House paint demand has been below expectations this year primarily because of the desire of home owners to not spend any more money than they absolutely have to, and this had led to their putting off paint jobs as long as possible. Some are trying to put it off until next year.

A pick up in demand for titanium pigments in automotive finishes, now in a year-end slump, is expected as new 1961 models get under production. Meanwhile, 1960, model output is being curtailed.

In the paper business, titanium demand seems to be relatively steady, after making due allowance for the vacation situation. This is of no cause for concern to manufacturers. Supplies are quite abundant to make prompt shipments in almost any amount.

As for the long term outlook for titanium pigments, the picture is one of relatively long supply due to increased world output. For example, Japan is expected to have facilities for making quite sizable quantities in the not too distant future, putting them in a position to lay down heavy tonnages in California. Other foreign sources are building capacities that are likely to make quite significant dents in our export volume. If our export business ultimately gets knocked out, or at least sharply curtailed, that will leave us with excess capacity at home.

Zinc Oxide—Supplies are quite adequate to take care of all needs with prompt shipment from ample stocks. Demand is good but not spectacular. In fact business volume is hardly normal for the house paint trade because business this painting season has been below expectations.

Certainly the weather has been ideal for outside painting, and the feeling is expressed in most quarters that the slow trend in house painting is due to tight money at the consumer level. People are putting off painting or trying to stretch their old paint job into the next season.

In the automotive trade too, consumption volume is currently off because of low current auto output. Not much pick up from the automotive trade is expected before the model change over is effected and under production. Zinc oxide is used in certain automotive primers and finishes, and also in the manufacture of zinc-phosphate metal prep compounds used directly on the steel to act as a corrosion inhibitor and as an anchor for organic coatings.

Inert Pigments

Mica—Wet ground mica used in house paints as part of the extender pigment system is readily available. Demand this season has fallen somewhat below expectations, simply because house paint output has slumped a bit. This is due to a tighter money situation existing at the consumer level, according to the view held by most quarters.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—Makers of alkyd resins are still suffering from the phthalic anhydride shortage. However, the supply situation, while far from adequate, hurts a little bit less these days because of the lessened demand for alkyd finishes, along with industrial and trade sales finishes generally.

The feeling is that industrial alkyd finishes will remain slow for the balance of the quarter. Part of this is due to the 1960 model automotive cutback in output, and the fact that certain steel durable goods such as electrical appliances are being somewhat curtailed because of accumulated inventories.

Demand for phthalic has sluffed off a bit on the part of plasticizer manufacturers, and this too tends to contribute to the lessening of pressure on the available quantities of phthalic anhydride.

It would seem to make sense, that in general, the cutbacks in steel products output to be finished with phthalic alkyd products, would result in lessened steel output and consequent lessened available naphthalene for making phthalic, leaving the phthalic supply picture relatively unchanged. However, things just don't work out quite that well integrated in

Coatings Materials

actual practice. There are lags and dislocations along the way.

Epoxy Resins—Demand for epoxies in the manufacture of zinc chromate primers and other finishes for dip coating automobile bodies is seasonally off, as 1960 auto output is being increasingly curtailed because of high dealer and manufacturer inventories. This situation is expected to get worse before it gets better, and higher consumption levels will have to await the beginning of new model output.

To a lesser extent, this also applies to certain other durable goods which has been somewhat curtailed due to inventory accumulations. Overall, however, this has been a good year for epoxies which have gained a larger share of the market than they might otherwise have gotten because of the scarcity over past months of phthalic anhydride for alkyd resin manufacture.

Polyester Resins—There has been no let up in the sustained very heavy demand for polyester resins for fiberglass reinforced products. Such products range from swimming pools to 41 foot pleasure boats and the even larger fiberglass/polyester utility craft for the Navy and the Coast Guard. Fortunately, polyester resin manufacture lends itself to the use of various different polybasic acids other than phthalic anhydride, and in consequence output was not seriously affected by the phthalic shortage.

Real pressure, however, has been put on the maleic anhydride market by the polyester resin demand, as well as upon Het acid, fumaric, and others in use. The very heavy demand for styrene in polyesters, added to the large synthetic rubber demand has pushed styrene monomer consumption to new highs.

Lacquer Materials

Plasticizers—The phthalate esters are a little easier these days. This is not so much due to any significant improvement in the volume of available phthalic, but to a somewhat lesser overall plasticizer demand. However, this is not to say that they are not still scarce. Price structures were unchanged last week, and no advance or decline is expected for the balance of the quarter.

The sebacates and adipates, as well as the citrates and phosphates are still quite amply available because of quite adequate production capacity and no scarcity of raw materials.

Natural Resins

Shellac—The Calcutta market remained essentially in the same position that has characterized it during July. This, and nothing better than routine inquiry domestically has resulted in a stable price picture and hardly more than modest trading.

Naval Stores

Production of gum naval stores during June totaled 17,060 barrels of turpentine and 46,950 drums of rosin, up sharply from May, according to the Crop Reporting Board. Output of wood turpentine, at 41,870 barrels, was 2,080 barrels less than the previous month and 1,040 barrels less than June a year ago.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. July 29	Mon. Aug. 1	Tues. Aug. 2	Wed. Aug. 3	Thur. Aug. 4
Drums—					
K	$13.50	...	...	...	...
M	13.56	$14.14	...	...	...
WG	...	14.70	...	$14.85	$14.90
WW	...	...	...	...	15.07
Bags—					
G	...	...	...	14.55	14.45
N	...	...	...	13.75	14.15
WG	...	...	...	...	14.65
WW	...	...	...	...	14.85
Tank cars (for week ended August 5). WG 14.00, M 14.00.					
	...	Sales, USDA 794	...	...	477*

New York
(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)
WW, $14.75; WG, $14.60; N, $14.50; K-M, $14.40.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	....	...	...	...	...	.45
Sales	....	...	...	...	...	12.000

* Drums equivalent.

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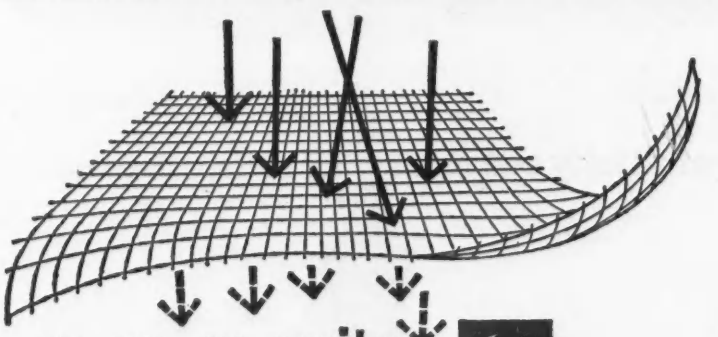
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

While trading in oils and fats last week was still spotty, a steadier tone prevailed in the market and price advances outnumbered declines. In the edible group, soybean oil continued steady, advancing fractionally. Corn and cottonseed oils also were higher. Peanut oil was scarce and sold at ½ cent higher. Crude coconut oil was firmer and slightly higher for prompt shipment. Copra also was stronger.

Tight supply situation in tallow and greases for prompt delivery strengthened the market. Trading was fair, chiefly for September forward delivery. Offerings were limited and closely held at unchanged quotations. Export business was reported spotty.

Further advances in flaxseed, were reflected in linseed oil and crushers raised the price schedule ½ cent per pound. Trading was fairly active before the higher price became effective. Tung oil prices were unchanged, with occasional business accepted at a shade lower. Brazilian castor oil also was moved at a shade below asking prices on firm bids. Oiticica oil was quiet and fairly steady. Refined fish oils were maintained at former levels, reflecting the steadiness of crude menhaden. Demand for the latter was slow, but producers continued to hold at prevailing prices. Menhaden fishing last week was reported spotty in the Atlantic and the Gulf because of bad weather.

Demand for soybean meal has slackened and market dropped $2 per ton. Linseed meal was firmer advancing $1 to $1.50 per ton because of improved buying interest and limited offerings.

Price Trends

Advanced

Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $1.50 per ton.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 to $1.50 per ton.
Linseed oil, acid, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Soybean meal, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Aug. 7, 1959
107.83	107.98	112.51	112.35

For Current Prices See Page 11

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Trading was confined to actual needs, while deliveries against contracts were in good demand. No. 1 Brazilian oil was quoted at 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with bids at ¼c. less. Domestic grades were quiet and unchanged.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	....	1,040,000
Previous week	....	2,854,000
Corresponding week, 1959	....	2,674,000
Total this year	3,342,450	56,354,000
Corresponding period, 1959	15,572,950	57,100,000

Coconut—Market was steadier and slightly higher. Crude was quoted at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, August delivery and 13⅛c., September. Tankcars at New York were raised at 15¼c., f.o.b. for prompt and later delivery.

General Services Administration sold 14 million pounds of crude coconut oil last week at prices ranging from 13.41c. to 14.02c., bulk as to quantity and location to two bidders.

Corn—Market was firmer and advanced ½c. higher. Crude was sold at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined oil was lifted to 15.23c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Trading in futures was limited and chiefly of a local character on the New York Produce Exchange last week. Market remained steady, reflecting the strength of soybean oil. Fluctuations were narrow, and prices closed the week slightly higher. Moderate trading took place in nearby delivery for trade interests account. France bought 1,000 tons of prime summer yellow oil for August-September shipment. Cash oil was quiet and steady. Refined salad was higher and held at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Crude cottonseed oil was scarce and firmer. Old crop was nominal at 10¼c. per pound, tankcars, in the southeast and Valley for quick delivery, 10c. asked for September and 9½c., October-December. Lubbock was quoted at 9⅝c. and 9¾c, Waco, for prompt shipment.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, August 5, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
Sept.	203	11.70	11.55	11.59@11.60
Oct.	128	11.60	11.53	11.575
Dec.	121	11.66	11.49	11.625
March	102	11.76	11.67	11.745
May	30	11.80	11.70	11.775
July	56	11.82	11.72	11.75@11.85

Total sales and switches, 641 contracts.

Linseed — Higher cost of flaxseed boosted oil ½c. per pound. Raw oil was raised to 13.20c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, for August-October delivery and 14.31c., f.o.b. New York. Demand was fairly active for fill-in needs. Withdrawals against contrasts continued in good volume.

Olive—Quietness prevailed in this market. Shipments from Spain were unchanged and offered at $54 to $55 per ton, f.o.b. ports. Stocks on spot ranged from $2.25 to $2.35 per gallon, drums, as to quantity and quality.

Peanut — Market was stronger. Crude sold at 16c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills prompt shipment. Refined oil was higher at 19¼c., tankcars, New York basis.

Soybean — Crude continued firm and higher. Crude was sold at 9¼c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted for August delivery and 9⅜c. was asked. Refined salad was higher and held at 11¼c., tankcars, New York basis for prompt delivery.

Tung—Trading was light and confined to actual needs. Tankcars were offered at 23¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery, with some business transacted at a shade lower. Drums were quoted at 24¾c. to 25¼c., spot, according to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Copra—Market was firmer and slightly higher. Prompt shipment sold at $181.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt. Trading was reported slow.

Flaxseed—Cash flaxseed advanced before reaction occurred and bids receded 15c. to $3.10 per bushel. Showers and forecast for cooler weather weakened both cash and futures. "Nervous" market still prevailed, however, and trade awaited to ascertain of the extent of weather damage. Futures followed an erratic path, reacting to weather reports. Bids were at $3.10, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Arrivals for all accounts totaled 21 cars (1 for C.C.C.), against 91 a year ago. Shipped were 11 cars, against 66 last year.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying interest was fairly active, with trading at unchanged prices. Offerings for August delivery were scarce with sales chiefly for September. Choice white was held at 7⅛c. to 7¼c. per pound, tankcars delivered and yellow 5⅛c. to 5¼c. same basis.

Lard—Market was irregular and steady. Cash lard was unchanged at 11.70c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Firm tone prevailed owing to tight supply for August delivery. Trading was moderate chiefly for September forward. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 6c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 5¾c; guaranteed fancy, 6¼c.; special, 5½c. and No. 1, 5⅛c. to 5¼c., same basis. Export business was quiet. Guaranteed fancy in bulk f.o.b. steamer was unchanged at 6½c. and 1c. higher for drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Old crop supply is scarce and nominal at $58 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. Memphis and $63, Georgia and Ala-

Oils and Fats: June

Following statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Census covering oils and fats production, consumption and factory and warehouse stocks in June, 1960 (in millions of pounds).

Production:	Cottonseed Oil	Soybean Oil	Corn Oil	Peanut Oil	Lard	Edible Tallow
Crude oils	62.6	348.6	28.5	[2]9.0	[2]207.0	27.0
Refined oils (once-refined)[3]	80.2	303.7	25.0	6.4	xxx	xxx
Consumption in refining[2]	86.5	317.9	27.8	6.8	xxx	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products, total[2]	104.6	305.4	26.2	4.0	42.4	25.0
Consumption in edible products, total	104.2	286.4	23.0	3.7	41.6	24.6
Stocks, end of month, total[2]	382.0	431.3	38.7	12.6	136.4	22.5
Crude oils	73.2	220.4	23.0	7.1	xxx	xxx
Refined oils	308.8	210.9	15.7	5.5	xxx	xxx

Note: Total consumption of oils in each product may exceed sum of detail since only major edible oils are shown separately.
[1] Source: U. S. Department of Agriculture. Lard production represents quantities rendered.
[2] Production of refined oils covers only once-refined oil. Degummed soybean oil is reported as crude oil.
[3] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process," (e.g. refined cottonseed includes stocks of stearin).

Production:	Coconut Oil	Linseed Oil	Inedible Tallow & Grease	Tall Oil	Vegetable Foots
Crude	39.0	[1]23.8	[2]255.4	70.2	22.0
Refined (once-refined)[3]	35.9	(NA)	xxx	[4]11.7	xxx
Consumed in refining[3]	38.5	14.6	xxx	[5](D)	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and indetible products, total[4]	[6]37.5	35.0	167.0	72.5	11.9
Consumption in inedible products, Total	39.5	35.0	167.0	72.5	11.9
Stocks[4]	[6]306.2	89.5	282.5	142.4	53.4
Crude oils	[6]292.7	[7]56.4	xxx	129.9	xxx
Refined oils	[6]13.5	[7]33.1	xxx	12.5	xxx

D—Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
NA—Not available.
[1] Raw linseed oil only.
[2] Quantities rendered.
[3] Production of refined covers only once-refined oils.
[4] Includes hydrogenated fats (vegetable and animal) and other fats and oils "in process." Stocks of palm, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial basis; and do not include stockpile of strategic oils.
[5] Includes following amounts consumed as crude in June and May respectively: 18.3 and 18.0.
[6] Includes raw and boiled linseed oil.
[7] Includes linseed oil other than raw and boiled.
[8] The use of whole or crude tall oil in the distillation or fractionation process is reported as consumed in "Fatty Acids"; the use in the acid refining process is reported as consumed in "Refining." The production of refined tall oil includes the output of acid refined tall oil and distilled tall oil. (containing less than 90% free fatty acids not including rosin acids).
[9] Includes General Services Administration stocks which are no longer required for the strategic stockpile. Months prior to April, 1960, stocks were on a commercial basis only.

Production:	Castor Oil	Tung Oil	Palm Oil	Palm Kernel Oil	Fish Oil Incl. Mammal Oil Other Than Sperm	Sperm Oil
Crude	(D)	(D)	xxx	....	[1]26.5	[1]....
Refined (once-refined)[2]	xxx	xxx	xxx	3.4	xxx	xxx
Consumed in refining[2]	xxx	xxx	xxx	3.8	xxx	xxx
Consumption in selected edible and inedible products, total[2]	11.7	3.3	4.8	5.5	4.6	3.9
Consumption in edible products	(D)	....	(D)	(D)	....	....
Consumption in inedible products.	(D)	3.3	(D)	(D)	4.6	3.9
Stocks (crude and refined)[3]	22.7	51.0	14.9	13.1	66.0	33.4

D— Withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.
[1] Source: Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Dept. of Interior.
[2] Production of refined, covers once-refined oils.
[3] Includes hydrogenated fats and other fats and oils "in process." Stocks of palm, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial basis; and do not include stockpile of strategic oils.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

bama. New crop meal is inactive and offered at $55, Memphis and $58, Georgia, Alabama for September shipment, with little buying interest.

Linseed Meal — Prices advanced $1 to $1.50 a ton, reflecting improved demand for spot needs and reluctance of crushers to offer in view of uncertainties in cash flaxseed. Volume of trading for delivery within a week or two increased substantially. Withdrawals against old contracts were brisk. Extracted meal, 34 percent, ranged from $53 to $53.50 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, for prompt delivery. Old process meal was unchanged at $58.50 for first-half August, $59 for last-half and $61.50, September-December.

Soybean Meal—Activity held to limited proportions in this market, price movements narrow. Feed business has begun to show indications of the usual August slump. Bearish implications of slower feed sales was offset in part by prospects for curtailed production because of poor margins. Advances in soybean costs checked meal declines. Prices averaged $2 lower. Meal, 44 percent was quoted, $52 a ton, unrestricted, bulk, Decatur, for prompt shipment.

Waxes, Vegetable

Consumers interest in replacements continued to lag, but the market remained unchanged and steady. While demand for carnauba grades was slow, prices for spot delivery were well held at current levels. Offers from Brazil were light and maintained at floor prices.

Candelilla wax market was steady. Supply situation has been improved by recent increased arrivals from Mexico which have replenished consumers inventory. Supplies on spot were still limited and firmly held. Crude ranged from 55c. to 58c. per pound, depending upon quantity and refined from 60c. to 63c., same basis.

Crude African beeswax was firmer owing to political disturbances in the Congo, which affected the market for Benguela wax. Other crude grades also were steady, which was reflected in refined wax.

Fats, Oils Go Well

—*Continued from page 4*

producing countries which face an off-year olive crop this fall.

It was forecast last year that 1959 imports of fats, oils, and oil-seeds by Western Europe would reach or exceed those in 1957. Actually the 1959 net imports totaled only 3.9 million tons, about 3 percent under 1957, as European carryovers were lowered for the second consecutive year.

A continued rise of the imports of fats, oils, and oilseeds into Western Europe may be expected through 1961. An off-year olive oil output in southern Europe will result in the maintenance of imports at high levels to meet increased consumption next year.

At the same time, northwest Europe will require larger imports for consumption since domestic output is relatively stable and it appears that stocks are being maintained at minimum levels.

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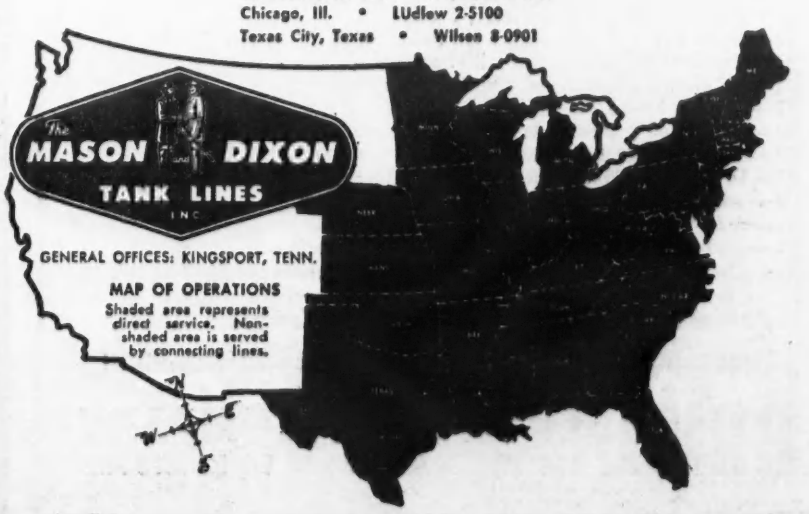
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5243—Struthers-Wells Stainless Steel Reactor Jacketed 400 gal.—Agitated 7½ HP.

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5284—Patterson Foundry STAINLESS Reactor; 400 gal. Jacketed 30#; 30# Int. ASME; Agitated.
3799V-1—Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; Jktd.; 50" x 17'4" 300 PSI internal.
3870M-2—Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan 3' x 10'.
4627 H1—Mojonnier Stainless Vacuum Pan; 6' x 12'; Vertical Counter Current S.S. Condenser; 261 sq. ft.
4767 W1—Harris Stainless Vacuum Pan 6' diameter with coils, barometric condenser and accessories.
5051—Blaw Knox Stainless Lab. Reactor; 5 gal.; Agtd.; 150 PSI ASME.
5048 D1-2-3—Struthers Wells Type 316 Stainless 2000 gal. Vertical Jacketed, Agtd. Reactors; 10 HP; 6' x 10'.
5255 F1-2—Two MONEL Reactors 2800 gal. 6'8" x 13' with ASME Jacket and Internal 175 PSI; Turbine Agitators.

COLLOID MILLS
(Homogenizers, Viscolizers, etc.)

3961 E1-7—Premier Stainless Colloid Mills Type U3; 6"; 15 HP motors.
4827 N3—Cherry Burrell Stainless Sanitary Homogenizer Size 1500; with 25 HP Motor.
4703 G2—Chemicolloid Stainless Steel Colloid Mill Model A 15 with 15 HP Motor; 3525 RPM.
4510—Manco Stainless Homogenizer No. 400 Capacity 750 GPH.
H2 S300—Fitzpatrick Stainless Tritulating Homogenizer 5" Vert. Screw; Jacketed; 3 HP Motor.

CENTRIFUGALS
CLARIFIERS — SEPARATORS

5004—Fletcher Stainless 12" Solid Basket Centrifuge, 2100 RPM; underdriven 5 HP.
4926—Squier 30" Suspended Stainless Steel Centrifugal with perforate basket.
5190 D4—A. T. & M. 30" Susp. Centrifuge in Stainless; 2 Speed.
4093 B11—A. T. & M. Susp. Centrifugal; 40" x 24"; Solid Bowl; Bot. Discharge.
5230 L1—Western States Model UD Centrifugal in Type 316 Stainless; 36" x 20"; Vapor Tite; Automatic Loading
4331—Tolhurst Suspended Self Bal. MONEL 40" Centrifuge; Rub. Lnd. Curb 7½" HP.
C5-B200—A. T. & M. 40" Stainless Suspended Centrifugal perforate basket; bottom dump; 40 HP motor.
4750V—A. T. & M. type 316 S/S Vacuum & Pressure Hoods, 60"; link suspended; 15 HP 2 speed motor.

FMC Pays MORE For Your Surplus F M C

FILTERS

F15-818—Bird Young 12" x 18" Stainless Rotary Vacuum Filter.
3317—Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filter; 4' x 4'; Stainless Screens.
5122 M4—Oliver Pressure Pre-Coat Filter 5'3" x 8' in Stainless.
5147 S1-2—Oliver Pre-Coat Panel Type Acid Resistant Vac. Filters 8' x 8' and 8' x 10' complete.
4692 D1-2—Two Oliver Monel Precoat Continuous Rotary Pressure Filters, 3' x 2' with all accessories.
2729—Oliver Dorrco Rot. Vac. Filter 6' x 3' with nickel parts.
F15-193—Stainless Lined 5'3" x 8' Oliver Cont. Vac. Filter Complete.
4685 B1—Feinc Stainless Rot. Vac. Filter; 5' x 6'; String Discharge.
4870 N2—Sparkler Stainless Steel Filter; Model No. 14-S-4.
5092 G4—Sparkler Mild Steel Filter Model 33-14.
5146—Sparkler Jacketed Filter Model 33 S 17; scavenger plate.
F13-803—Sparkler Stainless Filter #33S 28 with Scavenger.
4931 L2-3—Two Alsop Stainless Filters Model SD8; 250 GPH complete with Pump and Motor.

MIXERS — ALL TYPES

5250—Readco Jktd. Stainless Steel Dbl., Arm Mixer; 15 gal.; 15 HP.
M26 B4—J. H. Day Imperial Stainless Steel 30 gal. Vacuum Mixer with 30 HP XPL Motor.
M25 401—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Unjacketed Mixer; S.S. 33" 32" x 36"; 20 HP Motor.
5223 C-3-4—Two Lehmann Amalgamators; Stainless Lined; 32" x 44" x 36"; Stainless Arm; 7½ HP.
5070 F4—Stainless Steel Double Arm Vacuum Mixer; 150 gal.; 44" x 44" x 36" with cored blades; 40 HP Motor.
M25-501—J. H. Day Stainless 250 gal. Jktd. Mixer with Sigma arms; geared both ends.
4702 B1—J. H. Day Cincinnatus Stainless Steel 300 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
5070 F1-2—Stainless Lined Double Sigma Vacuum Mixers 300 gal. 56" x 50" x 44"; with 60 HP Motors.
5252—Patterson-Kelly Stainless Twin Shell Blender; 30 cu. ft.
5164 A1—Patterson-Kelly Stainless Twin Shell Blender; 150 cu. ft. 60" diam. 10 HP XPL Motor.
1793 D8—J. H. Day 2½ gal. Pony Mixer; Stainless Paddles and Can; ⅓ HP motor.
4305 P3—Baker Perkins Cascade Mixer Installation; fully jacketed 250 PSI; Type 316 Stainless.

STAINLESS FILTER PRESSES plate and frame by Sperry or Shriver; 12" and 18".

FIRST MACHINERY CORPORATION
209-289 TENTH STREET, BROOKLYN 15, N. Y. • STerling 8-4672

JUST PURCHASED

2—Davenport 8' dia. x 60' long rotary dryers, 7/16" welded shell, internal flights, combus. chambers, fans, controls, burners, etc. Like new!

2—Louisville 7' x 70' rotary kilns, ½" welded shell, burners, vari-drive. 1952. Like new!

1—Patterson 6' dia. x 10' long porcelain lined pebble mill, jacketed. Like new!

DOUBLE ARM MIXERS

60—200 gal. Baker Perkins #17, sigma, blades jacket.
1—150 gal. Baker Perkins #16, sigma, jacket.
3—100 gal. Baker Perkins #15, sigma, jacket, 25 HP.
1—100 gal. Baker Perkins #15-uumm, dispersion blades, cored, 100 HP. compression cover, jacketed, motorized tilt.
1—100 gal. J. H. Day, stainless, sigma, 10 HP.
4—75 gal. J. H. Day Imp., disp. blades.
1—20 gal. J. H. Day, #2 Cinc., sigma, jacket.

CENTRIFUGALS—FILTERS

37—Sharples #AS-16V contin. cent., inconel.
3—Sharples #C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, T316 SS.
3—Sharples size #C-20 super-d-hydrators, T316 SS.
1—Tolhurst 48" dia. susp. batch centrif., T304 SS, perf., 15 HP.
6—A.T. & M. 40" dia. susp. batch centrif., T304 SS, HP.
1—26" Tolhurst susp. basket centrifugal, steel.
1—12" A.T. & M. susp., T304 SS perf. basket.
1—Niagara #510-28 T316 SS filter, 510 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #53-36, T304 SS filter, 53 sq. ft.
2—Sperry P. & F. filter presses, ni-resist, 210 sq. ft.
1—Kelly #50 steel press. filter, 50 sq. ft.
2—Sweetland #7 steel press. filters, 117 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 5'3" dia. x 8' face rot. vac. filter, precoat, unused.
2—Oliver 5'3" x 3' rot. vac. filters, T316 SS, precoat, ASME.
1—American 4' dia. rotary vacuum disc filter, 3-disc.

PEBBLE MILLS

1—Patterson 6' x 10', porox lined, jacketed.
2—Patterson 8' x 10', batch mills, buhrstone lined.
2—Hardinge 7' x 36" conical pebble mills, buhrstone lined.
1—Allis Chalmers 6' x 18' burhstone lined.
1—Crosley 6'8" x 7', batch mill silex stone lined.
13—Abbe Eng. 6' x 8', batch mills buhrstone lined, 30 HP.
1—Porter 6' x 5', batch mill buhrstone lined.
1—Abbe 5' x 6', batch mill buhrstone lined.
2—Patterson 4'6" x 12' contin., buhrstone lined.

DRYERS—EVAPORATORS

1—Buflovak 700 sq. ft. forced circulation evaporator, single effect, T304 SS. Late model—like new!
1—Struthers-Wells 630 sq. ft. T316 SS calandria type evap.
1—Buflovak 5' x 30' rotary vac. dryer, T316 SS, ASME.
1—Buflovak 3' x 7' rotary vac. dryer, T306 SS, ASME.
1—Stokes #59A, 18" x 42" rotary vac. dryer.
1—Buflovak vacuum shelf dryer, 227 sq. ft., lithcote lined.
2—Buflovak vac. shelf dryers; 110, 98 sq. ft.
1—Devine vac. shelf dryer, 80 sq. ft.—Unused.
2—Pilot size 4' dia. spray dryers, T304 SS, elec. heating.
1—Buflovak 42" x 120" double drum dryer, ASME, 125# wp.
1—Buflovak 42" x 90" double drum dryer, w/conveyors, etc.
1—American vacuum 36" x 84" double drum dryer.
1—Buflovak 5' x 12' single drum vacuum dryer—Unused.
1—Link-Belt #604-18 Roto-Louvre dryer, 6'4" x 18' long.
1—Link-Belt #310-20 Roto-Louvre dryer, 3'10" dia. x 20' long.
1—Standard 3' x 23' rot. dryer, 1/4" welded shell, flights.

PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1407 N. SIXTH ST., PHILA. 22, PA.
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LIQUIDATING

Ten Million Dollar Chemical Plant

NORTH JERSEY AREA

Type 316 Stainless Steel Equipment

7—Alloy Fabricators Type 316 SS pressure vessels, 4500 gals., complete with agitators and drives, 45 psi.
2—Alloy Fabricators Type 316 SS, 4500 gals., jacketed reactors, complete with agitators and drives.
2—Alloy Fabricators Type 316 SS, 1000 gals., jacketed kettles, ⅜" material throughout.
12—Whitlock Type 316 SS pressure vessels with coils, 270 gals.
3—Type 347 SS pressure vessels with coils, 300 gals.
3—Type 316 SS mixing tanks, 6000 gals., complete with agitators and drives.
8—Acme Type 347 SS settling tanks with cone bottoms, 1000 gals.
1—2600 gals., Type 316 SS vertical vacuum receiver.
3—Vertical Type 316 SS activated carbon absorbers, 5'4" dia. x 16'.
1—Struthers Wells Type 316 SS, 500 lbs. pressure vessel, 75 gals., ASME code, National Board.
2—Project Fabricators Type 316 SS vacuum receivers, 160 gals.
2—Pfaudler 500 gals., glass lined jacketed kettles.
1—Pfaudler 20 gals., glass lined vacuum receiver.
1—Haveg 500 gals., vacuum receiver.
2—Aluminum horiz. 5000 gals., storage tanks.
5—Pfaudler horiz. glass lined storage tanks, 5000 gals.
1—Pfaudler vertical glass lined storage tank, 5000 gals.
2—Rubber lined tanks, 2500 gals., working pressure 45 lbs.
4—Rubber lined horiz. storage tanks,5000 gals.,working pressure 45 lbs.
16—Rubber lined vertical storage tanks, 4500 gals., working pressure 45 lbs.
4—Patterson Kelley SS condensers, 500 sq. ft.
7—Stainless steel condensers from 50 to 300 sq. ft.
4—Stainless steel packed columns, 18" x 15'.
2—Shriver 18" x 18" SS plate and frame filter presses, 10 chambers.
5—Shriver 42" x 42" wood plate and frame filter presses, complete with hydraulic closing device, 30 chambers.
7—Buflovak Type 316 SS jacketed rotary vacuum dryers, 5' x 30', complete with 25 HP explosion proof motors and drives.
3—Type 316 SS Ter-Meer continuous type centrifuges 4' dia. bowls complete with motors.
3—Readco SS jacketed horiz. blenders, complete with explosion proof motors and drives.
3—Mikro #3TH SS pulverizers, complete with 40 HP explosion proof motors.
1—Mikro SS bantam pulverizer, Model CF, complete with 3/4 HP explosion proof motor.
3—Gruendler SS, lab size, pulverizers.
2—Nash, Model HS-6, Hastelloy B vacuum pumps, with 25 HP motors.
3—Nash, Model HS-6, Type 316 SS vacuum pumps, with 25 HP motors.
3—Nash, Model TS-12, vacuum pumps, with motors.
1—Stokes Type 316 SS, jacketed, rotary vacuum dryer, 2' x 3'.
14—Copper jacketed mixing kettles, 3500 gals. each.
14—Copper jacketed rotary vacuum dryers, 8' x 10'.
5—American Type 316 SS blowers, Model MD, size 27".
6—200 gals., Type 316 SS vacuum receivers.
1—Fuller Type 316 SS, airveying system.
1—Aldrich Type 316 SS hydraulic triplex pump, size 2-3/4"x4", 500 psi.
1—Quimby Type 316 SS twin screw pump with 10 HP variable speed drive.
2—Powell Type 316 SS 10" hydraulically operated flanged gate valves.
2—Tyler Type 38 tandem SS Hum-Mer screens, size 42" x 9'-8".
50—Stainless steel and aluminum hoppers, all sizes.
100—Stainless steel centrifugal pumps, all makes and sizes.
3—200 gals., Type 316 SS jacketed kettles.
12—Type 316 SS Cyclone separators, 5'-2" x 10'-8" overall.
500 Tons of Type 316 SS pipe, fittings and valves, ranging from 2" to 6".
500 Tons of structural steel.
12—125 HP vertical agitator drives with Philadelphia drive, output speed 15.
2—150 HP vertical agitator drives with Philadelphia drive, output speed 15.
16—40 HP horizontal drives.

Our 75th Year

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
EST. 1886
UNION, NEW JERSEY **MUrdock 6-4900**

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—General American 7' x 40' rotary dryer, ⅜" welded shell, complete.

1—Louisville steam tube dryer, 8' x 45'.

2—Louisville SS rotary dryers, 8' x 50'.

2—Stainless steel rotary dryers, 4' x 20' and 6' x 50'.

1—Hersey SS rotary dryer, 18" x 12', complete.

1—Williams, "Comet" 4 roll mill, complete.

1—Mikro #1SH, SS pulverizer.

1—Mikro #4TH, SS pulverizer.

1—Sprout Waldron #501D pelleter, complete with 30 HP explosion proof motor.

1—Richmond Engr. Type 316, 40 cu. ft., double ribbon blender.

10—Robinson SS double ribbon blenders, 255 cu. ft.

1—Day double ribbon blender, 2000#.

2—Buflovak twin drum dryers, 42" x 120".

1—Banbury #1 chrome plated mixer, complete with 50 HP motor.

1—Baker Perkins double arm, jacketed, sigma blade mixer, size 16 TRM, 150 gal.

1—Baker Perkins double arm, jacketed, dispersion blade mixer, size UUEM, 150 gal., with 100 HP motor.

25—Davis Engr. SS heat exchangers, 104, 121, 139 and 168 sq. ft., NEW.

1—Downington Type 316 SS heat exchanger, 750 sq. ft.

1—Pfaudler, Series P, 20 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor with impeller type agitator.

1—Pfaudler, 1000 gal., glass lined open top storage tank.

1—Cleveland SS double cone blender, complete with motor and drive, 85 cu. ft. working capacity.

1—Glascote glass lined jacketed reactor with Glascote turbine type agitator and drive, 500 gal.

1—Shriver 36" x 36" cast iron filter press, 48 chambers.

1—Oliver SS pressure precoat filter, 5'3" x 8'.

1—Oliver SS rotary vacuum precoat filter, 3' x 4'.

1—Stokes #412F vacuum pump complete with motor.

8—Western States 40" Type 316 SS, suspended type centrifuges complete with perforate baskets, plows and 40 HP motors.

4—Tolhurst 40" rubber covered, center slung centrifuges, complete with perforate baskets and motors.

2—Sturtevant SS, #7 dustless type, rotary batch blenders, 70 cu. ft., NEW.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

BUFFALO 32" x 90" DOUBLE DRUM DRYER
DAY HY-R SPEED MILL
20 HP XP

CENTRIFUGALS—12" 30" 40" & 48".
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 & 6 S.S.
DRYERS—Hersey 5' x 26' Rotary Stainless Buffalo 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20". Despatch Ovens Elec. Heated. Devine & shelf Vac. Dryer 40" x 42". Hope S.S. Can Filler pints to gals.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—Vallez type 49, with 41 Stainless covered leaves. #2 Sweetland 12 Stainless covered leaves. Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals. Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum. Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. Steel Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
WILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000. Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2SI, 2TH, ISH. Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP. Williams #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills. Rotary Cutters 1 HP & up. Spr. Wald. Stainless Spike Crusher. Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills, Lab to 6' x 8'. 3 Roll, 9" x 32", 12" x 30", 14" x 40". Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack. B. P. 15 HP Masticator Mixer. Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Change Can Pony Mixers 8, 15 & 40. Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer. Sprout-Waldron 10,000# horiz. Spiral Mixer. Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer. Day 1000# horiz. Dry ribbon Mixer. Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 3000#. Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Vacuum 10 to 500 CFM. Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson Rotex type.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Stokes Rotary RD3, Colton 4½T & 2B single punch.
TANKS—Stainless, GI Lined, Steel.

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STerling 8-1944

FAT SPLITTING PLANT BUILT IN 1951
TYPE 347 S.S. CONSTRUCTION

Column 3' x 80' Inconel ½".
Dowtherm Boiler 2,200,000 BTU complete.
Tanks 75 to 3000 gallon capacity.
Heat Exchangers 70 to 2300 sq. ft.
Pumps 1" to 3" motorized.
Stills 100 to 750 gallons complete.
Miscellaneous: Steel tanks, Compressors, Steam pumps, Pipe, Valves, Structural steel grating, Stairways, Controls.

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5 Roll High Side Model 5057, Oil Journals, Raymond Exhaust Fan, Double Cone Separator. Motors Included.
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MACHINERY ANYONE?

1—#3 Banbury Mixer with 75 h.p. motor.
1—Lydon 3 truck Atmospheric Dryer.
1—Bird 48" rubber covered suspended type Centrifugal, motor driven.
3—300 gal. Aluminum jacketed Kettles.
1—23 cu. ft. Ribbon Blender, Stainless.
1—Duriron 2" Cent. Pump, 5 h.p. mtr.
4—Jeffrey, Williams & Sturtevant Hammer Mills, all motor driven.
1—Turbo Agitator, 100 r.p.m. 10 h.p. mtr.
1—Premier 8" Colloid Mill, 30 h.p. mtr.

WHAT DO YOU HAVE FOR SALE?

BILL WOLF, Inc.
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PROCESS EQUIPMENT DIVISION

Raymond #3036 High Side 3 Roll Mill.
Link Belt 502-16 Roto Louvre Dryer.
Al. Chalmers 8' x 60' x ⅜" Welded Kiln.
1000 to 170 sq. ft. S.S. Tubular Condensers.
3500 to 236 sq. ft. Adm. Tubular Condensers.
2330 to 308 sq. ft. Cu. Ni. Tube Condensers.
Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer 18 Shelves.
Buflovak 42" x 120" Atmos. Double Drum Dryers.
40" S.S., Rubber Covered Steel Centrifuges.
Sharples C27 Super-D-Hydrators Vaporlite.
Shriver C. I. 30" P&F Filter Presses.
30 gal. 316 S.S. Jkt. Autoclave, 1000 PSI.
Nooter 750 gal. Steel Reactor, 300 PSI.
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100, 75 & 50 gal. S.S. Tanks & Receivers.
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Tantalum Heater Tubes 2" x 5½', 130 PSI

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PRIME MACHINERY

1—40" suspended rubber lined centrifuge, perforated basket.
1—150 gallon W & P sigma bladed double arm mixer.
1—Readco 25 gallon stainless steel sigma bladed double arm vacuum mixer.
1—Stokes vacuum shelf dryer model 138-B, stainless steel shelf.
1—Sharples centrifugal Super-D-Hydrator, stainless steel basket.
1—Hersey steel hot air rotary dryer 1½' x 16'.
1—33 cu. ft. stainless steel double spiral ribbon blender.
1—400 gallon stainless steel jacketed and agitated reactor.
5—80 gallon type 347 stainless steel autoclaves, 500 PSI.
1—500 gallon portable alkyd kettle, stainless steel.
1—24" x 24" filter press, overdue.
6—Rotex sifters 20" x 48", 40" x 84", 40" x 120", single and double deck.
5—Pebble mills 400, 250, 100, 50, 15 gallons.

Write or Phone Your Inquiries

chemical & process machinery corp.
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Executive with chemical degrees and chemical manufacturing experience, also many years varied domestic and export chemical sales, wants to invest in profitable chemical business and help develop expansion program. OPD 105.

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Liquidation: Complete Paint Plant. Day Hy-R-Speed Mills, Pebble Mills, Roller Mills, Pony Mixers, Brighton and Post Mixers, Laboratory 3 Roll Mill, Portable Agitators, Crandall Sealer, Electric Lift Truck, Laboratory Ovens, etc. Late type equipment. Still installed. Sterling 8-1990, OPD 104.

New Laboratory Pilot Plant Equipment. Nash Vacuum Pump, Northern Ordinance Pump, Hoffman Electric Boiler, 4 Rudman and Scofield Stainless Steel Tanks, 4 Marine Equipment Mixers, Sharples Portable Super Centrifuge. Write P.O. Box 272, Grand Central Post Office, New York 17, New York.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Reaction kettles—Synthetic Resin Units 1-18,000 lb. charge stainless with agitator coils condensors, etc. including new "Selas" gas heating unit. 1-18,000 lb. charge stainless with agitator coils, condensors, etc. heated by a "Trent" electric jacket 1-10,000 lb. charge stainless with agitator coils, condensors, receiver etc. jacketed for "Arochlor" electric heater. All kettles in equal to new condition and being replaced by larger units by new resin manufacturer. Write OPD 1006.

Stainless steel tanks with agitators, 50-225 gals. Alsop cylinder pump, complete compressor, Ideal Stencil cutter, wire strapper drum and lesser lot essential oils etc. cabinets, fireproof files, desks, hand truck, good condition, Sacrifice. RE 2-4321, N. Y. OPD 106.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Chemical Company planning expansion seeking stainless, nickel and alloy processing equipment for lab pilot plant and commercial production. Will consider purchase of complete plant or other suitable arrangements. Prompt action offered in confidence. OPD 1007.

Wanted—Any quantity of 55 gallon I.C.C. 5C Stainless Steel Drums. OPD 1004.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Dryer—Continuous Apron Conveyor type. Total drying area approx. 250 sq. ft. Apron construction, stainless steel. Hammer Mill—No. 3 Mikro or equivalent. Mixer—Double arm, blade tilting type. 300 gal. working capacity. Steam jacketed. 40 H.P. Stainless steel construction. Rotary Air Locks—8"—12". Ball Mill—6' x 10' Jacketed. Chrome Manganese Steel. Stainless Reactor—Min. size 6'6" x 8'. Must be built for 100 PSI pressure. 3 Stainless Steel Condensors —200 to 400 sq. ft. of tube surface. Please include price information with full particulars in the first letter. Indicate if you own the equipment and where it is available for inspection. Write OPD 1005.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Vinyl Compound, pelletized, colors, continuous supply, for Extrusion and Injection Molding, etc.; also, other plastic materials—pelletized, and/or reprocessed. OPD 103.

For Sale: 5620 gallons VM&P naphtha in 50 gallon returnable drs. D. H. Litter Prime Material. Make offer. OPD 101.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Manager Required for small bulk chemical storage plant in Newark, New Jersey Area. Chemical Degree and knowledge of Chlorinated Hydrocarbons asset. OPD 1003.

TECH DIRECTOR WANTED Miners and Millers of Asbestol and Micro Velva Extender pigments, for the past 54 years, offers opportunity for right man with ambition, whose interests include developing new uses in formulation, testing and quality control. Fully equipped Laboratory with Assistants. Uses include all types of Paint products, Caulks and Adhesives, plus Rubber, Textiles, Paper, Ceramics and Insecticides Permanent position only. Excellent Salary, all general benefits, free housing can be arranged. Our personnel know of this advertisement. Replies confidential. Send complete data, including education, experience, age, etc. for interview after August 8, to start by Sept. 1, or sooner. Carbola Chemical Company, Inc. Natural Bridge, New York.

Searle Drug Backed

—Continued from page 5

Rico, San Antonio, Tex., Los Angeles and other areas.

The pill, a hormone preparation, was developed by Dr. John Rock of Harvard Medical School and Dr. Gregory Pincus of the Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology. It acts upon the pituitary gland to suppress ovulation.

The medical committee of the federation is composed of twenty-seven leaders in obstetrics, gynecology, psychiatry, public health and other medical fields.

Aluminum Condenser, 350 sq. ft.

4—24" Filter Presses, Stainless Steel fittings, wood frames.

Lapp Fittings, Valves.

1—Procter & Schwartz finned Drum Drier.

Continuous Stripping Column 2 x 13.

Aluminum Evaporator, Calandria type, 1300 sq. ft.

Ribbon Blenders, Hydraulic Pumps.

MACHINECRAFT CORP.
800 Wilson Avenue, Newark 5, New Jersey
Mitchell 2-7634

SPECIALS

Atomizer: Mikro type 5MA, st. steel.
Disintegraters: Rietz RD18-P, steel, 75 hp.
Homogenizer-Disperser: Tri-Homo #10, #4.
Dryer: American 24x48" dbl. drum.
Dryer: Bowen lab. spray, st. st.
Evaporator: Buflovak sgl. eff. st.st. 94 sq. ft.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber. 2-speed.
Mix-Muller: Simpson #1½ style C, 4½' dia. pan.
Heat Exchangers: st. st. tubes, 400 sq. ft.
Dryer: Devine #7, 13 shelves 60" x 7'.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 20" type 316 st. st.
Centrifugal: AT&M 60" st. st. perf.

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—*Continued from page 30*

m-Xylene, 95%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif	lb.	.25	—
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif.	lb.	.26	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.23	—
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.09	—
tanks, works	lb.	.06	.06½
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.1645	—
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equaid	lb.	.33	—
Xylenol, cryst., 60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.40	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	1.25	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.30	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.05	—
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	1.35	—
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.40	—
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.15	—
2,5-Xyliline, tech., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	1.20	—
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works	lb.	.39	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.33	—

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, crs.	lb.	2.15	- 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP XV, Saccbomyces, dlvd	lb.	.27	—
primary, USP XV, 150 mcg. B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.47	—
USP XV, 270 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.52	—
USP XV, 300 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.56	—
USP XV, 900 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.60	—
Torula, USP, dlvd.	lb.	.18	—

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow.

Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	- .45
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, bots.	lb.	7.00	-22.00
extra, bots.	lb.	24.00	-33.00
extra, bots.	lb.	24.00	-33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins.	oz.	3.75	- 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more, bgs., 500-lb. lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	.343	—
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.373	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works	lb.	.25	—
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.27	—
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	—
NF, precip., powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Tech., soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.40	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.70	—
dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.20	—
gran., fib. dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.45	—
fib. dms., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.95	—
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.29	—
Basic bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.34	—
Zinc cyanide dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	—
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	—
Zinc dust coml. bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.17	—
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¼	—
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	- .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.23½	—
Zinc metal prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb	.13	—
Prime western slabs, New York.	lb.	.13½	—
Zinc naphthenate liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.33	—
Zinc nitrate tech. cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.20	—
Zinc oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb	.14½	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35% bgs, c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15⅜	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
leaded 50% bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾	—
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	- —
French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., mills, frt alld	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	16¾	—
bgs., l.c.l, smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
bgs., l.c.l, smaller lots, same basis	lb.	16¾	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb	.16¾	—
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb	.17¼	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb	.17¾	—
Zinc oxide, USP dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18¼	—
dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis	lb	.18¾	—
dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.45	- .46
NF, powd., dms.	lb.	.48	- .49
Zinc resinate, precip, 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.40¼	—
Zinc silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Zinc stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
ctns., l.c.l.	lb.	.43	- .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd.E.	100 lbs.	8.75	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E.	100 lbs.	9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c. higher.			
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Zinc undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.00	—
Zinc, yellow (see Zinc chromate).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.35	—
Zinc formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26	—
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
Zircon (G), milled, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04½	—
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.04⅝	—
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works	lb.	.23	- —
Zirconium hydride, powd., electronic grade, dms., works	lb.	14.00	-15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Electric-fused lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.48½	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.51	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.62	—
bgs., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.62½	—
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.63½	—
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.64	—
bgs., smaller lots, works	lb.	.66	—
Zirconium Oxide, Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works	lb.	.55	- .65
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs.,	lb.	.27	- .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs	lb.	.62	- .85
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.37½	—
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.16½	—

Trade Name Chemicals

—*Continued from page 37*

ple, R&H reports waste solutions are treated by their passage through the hydrogen form of an **"Amberlite"** cation exchanger.

The cation is bound to the resin as an insoluble salt whereas the anionic and neutral impurities pass through the bed unaffected. Regeneration of the exchanger with acid produces the pure acid salt of the base.

Riboflavin in concentrations as low as one part per million is reported to be absorbed completely by the hydrogen form of **"Amberlite"** cation exchanger and low grade sources of quinine have been purified on a cation exchanger.

Betaine and similar nitrogenous compounds have been recovered from beet sugar, the company reports.

Surfactants

Synthetic detergents are generally divided into two main categories; the solid materials and liquids. In recent years, sales of liquid synthetic detergent household products have continued to increase at a rapid rate. Further classification of surfactants has been made by the Tariff Commission, according to the five major categories of ingredients, the largest of which is the alkyl aryl sulfonates. These anionic materials make up the bulk of total production of surfactants, while nonsulfonated, non-ionic esters and ethers are second, and sulfated and sulfonated anionic alcohols and esters make up an additional 15 percent.

In general, it is felt that a benzene ring structure with a long alkyl chain gives the best detergent. A larger ring structure, such as naphthalene, or a number of short alkyl chains tend to reduce detergency and increase emulsifying power.

American Alcolac Corporation manufactures **"Sipon"** fatty alcohol sulfates, which, the company reports, have become standard ingredients in shampoos. Good color and odor, low irritant properties and excellent foam stability in water of moderate hardness make these materials desirable constituents in shampoo formulations.

"Sipon ES" is a sodium lauryl ether sulfate which retains the aforementioned properties and, in addition, has a low cloud point, clear solubility in hard water and high foam, and is unaffected by water of any hardness, according to the company.

The product is anionic and, as such, is compatible with anionics and nonionics, but incompatible with true cationics.

Since **"Sipon ES"** is reported stable at high pH values, it is compatible with alkaline builders of any kind.

As previously stated, the product is best suited for use in shampoo formulations, but should also find application in quality household products and in special industrial applications as in the stabilization of latex or resin emulsions.

In toothpaste and pharmaceutical applications, the company suggests use of **"Sipon WD"** crystals, particularly where absence of taste is desired. The crystals are also indicated for use as an emulsifier for the polymerization of resins and plastics. The company points out that higher price of the crystals is offset by improved control of the system due to the absence of extraneous materials present in most other emulsifiers.

Ammonia Unit Offered

—*Continued from page 4*

had been subdivided into forty-one tracts with the entire area laced by a network of highways and rail lines. The ammonia plant is located in the extreme northwest corner of the property together with an administration building and warehouse.

Smith-Douglass Company, Inc., Norfolk, Va., which holds the lease on the ammonia plant, was the only bidder for this plant. Its offer price was $2.6 million. GSA was silent as to whether it considered this an acceptable price, pending further study of the offer

Only one bid was received for the entire San Jacinto project. This came from the Harris County-Houston Ship Channel Navigation District, which offered $8 million for the land and everything on it.

Seven other bidders sought to purchase one or more of the various parcels offered, including a bid from the Missouri-Pacific Railroad for the entire railroad trackage, spurs and rights of way.

The unofficial view expressed at GSA after the bidding was that the prices offered were not very high in view of the appraised value placed on the project. Officials would not reveal this appraisal, however, because they feared it might tend to place a ceiling on offerings.

It is anticipated that before any action is taken on the bids submitted, officials will negotiate with the bidders in an effort to get a better overall price than that offered at the public opening.

AMINES

Monoethanolamine • Diethanolamine • Triethanolamine • Diethylamine
Triethylamine • Butylamine • Isopropylamine • Morpholine
Diisopropylamine • Diethylene Triamine

GLYCOLS
GLYCOL ETHERS
ALIPHATIC NAPHTHAS
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS
ALCOHOLS
ESTERS

AMINES
KETONES
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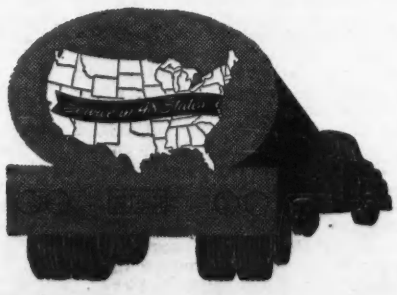

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